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WARSAW REPORTS JOINT MILITARY EXERCISE IN PROGRESS

LD180922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] The planned joint command and headquarter's exercise of the allied armies and navies, with special units, is in progress on the territory of Poland, the GDR, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The exercise is named Soyuz 81.

Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, the premier and minister of national defense, met yesterday with the following who arrived for the exercise: Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Forces; Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, and Lt Gen Genadiy Sredin, first deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The meeting was attended by Vice Ministers of National Defense Generals Florian Siwicki, Jozef Urbanowicz, Eugeniusz Molczyk, and Lt Gen Jozef Baryla, as well as Gen Afanasiy Shcheglov, Soviet representative of the Joint Armed Forces to the Polish Army.

At the meeting, which was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, it was stated among other things that the People's Armed Forces of Poland, in conjunction with the Soviet Army and other armies of the Warsaw Pact, give unfailing [niezawodny] service in the defense of peace and socialism.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FOLLOWING 25TH CEMA SESSION

LD152212 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] A communique on the 25th session of the CEMA committee was published today.

Vaclav Hula, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, represented Czechoslovakia at the deliberations in Baku.

It is reported in the communique that the committee discussed and approved submitting the report on the results of the CEMA countries economic plans coordination in 1981-85 to the 35th session of the council, as well as the draft of the approved plans for the CEMA countries' all-round integration measures in the next 5 years.

The committee also discussed the organization of cooperation for maintaining the level of iron ore extraction in Soviet enterprises and the supplies of raw material to the CEMA countries. The committee also dealt with cooperation in the complex development of sugar production in the Cuban Republic, and the development of agricultural production and industrial processing of citrus fruits in Cuba.

NARODNA ARMIYA ON ALL-ARMY PARTY CONFERENCE

AU161715 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 12 March 1981 carries on pages 1, 2 and 3 an extensive report on the 14th All-Army Party Conference held on 11 March 1981 at the Sofia Georgi Kirkov Hall and attended by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman. The first party and state leader was greeted with stormy applause and great enthusiasm by the soldiers and officers present at the conference.

The conference was attended by the following officials: Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of the interior; Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Military-Administrative Department; Georgi Grigorov, head of the BCP Central Committee Organizational Departent; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense; Col Gen Khristo Dobrev, deputy minister of national defense, and other deputy ministers of national defense, as well as Belcho Ivanov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army, was also among those present.

The All-Army Party Conference was also attended by representatives of the Border Guards and the engineering-construction forces, by representatives of the civil defense, of the "Balkan" Airlines, and by representatives from the Central Council of the OVTPN [expansion unknown].

The conference was opened by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the People's Army Main Political Administration. The first session took place under the leadership of Lt Gen Mitko, first deputy chairman of the People's Army Main Political Administration, who proposed to elect the CPSU Central Committee and the BCP Central Committee as honorary Presidium of the conference, a proposal which was unanimously adopted.

Col Ger Kiril Kosev delivered an introductory address on the main report which was distributed in advance.

"The main report of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army reviews questions of particular importance for further enhancing the Bulgarian People's Army combat readiness and fighting capacity, and for further perfecting the essence, forms and methods of party-political work. The main report represents a thorough, principled, practical, critical and self-critical scientific analysis in the spirit of the requirements posed by the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee, the national party conference and the BCP Central Committee November plenum. In this spirit, the main report evaluates the achievements and work of commanders, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations, as well as their shortcomings."

In his introductory address to the main report, Col Gen Kiril Kosev stressed the main factors and essence of the report. "He pointed out that the communists from the People's Army can report from the rostrum of their 14th All-Army Party Conference, on the eve of the 12th BCP Congress, to the BCP Central Committee and to Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally that the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress have been implemented in the Bulgarian People's Army." The speaker further dwelt on further perfecting methods and style of work and training within the army, and stressed that all these successes are the results of the care devoted by the Bulgarian Government, the BCP and Comrade Zhivkov personally to the development of the People's Army. "The speaker dwelt in detail upon certain unresolved questions, by concretely pointing out what these questions are and where the reasons for them lie, as well as how to cope with them in order to improve the situation."

Col Gen Kiril Kosev closed his address by describing the great enthusiasm of the Bulgarian soldiers in welcoming the 12th BCP Congress, which will be of great importance for them.

The introductory address was followed by debates on the main report.

The first to take the floor was Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev. He spoke on the importance of further improving the fighting readiness of the troops, and dwelt in detail on the necessity of adopting new methods and criteria according to which work in the Army and combat readiness will be evaluated.

Col General Khristo Dobrev, deputy minister of defense, dwelt on the exceptional importance and significance of the work accomplished by commanders, staff and political organs in training soldiers and leading the training process. Col Gen Dobrev pointed out that a very well organized system has been created this year for control and assistance to all sectors in the army, helping them improve the training process.

Various other speakers, officers of the army, took the floor discussing various aspects of Comrade Kiril Kosev's report.

"Welcomed with great warmth and cordiality, as well as with the chanting of "BCP, BCP" and stormy applause, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, took the floor.

"On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Politburo, the Secretariat, and on his own behalf he most cordially greeted the delegates. Comrade Todor Zhivkov wished those participating in the conference, and through them to all soldiers, new, greater successes in their noble work for further improving the fighting capacity and combat readiness of the troops in the Bulgarian People's Army.

"After positively evaluating the work of the conference, the first party and state leader spoke on a number of topical issues concerning domestic affairs and the international situation."

Comrade Kiril Kosev expressed cordial gratitude to Comrade Todor Zhivkov for his participation in the conference and for his exceptionally significant speech.

"The conference elected a party committee attached to the Main Political Administration of the People's Army."

With great enthusiasm, the participants in the conference adopted the text of a telegram addressed to the BCP Central Committee and to Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally. The telegram was read by Col Gen Mircho Asenov. In the telegram, the communists in the People's Army assure the BCP Central Committee and Todor Zhivkov personally that they will stand on guard in alliance with the other Warsaw Pact member-armies and will always be ready to fulfill their duties towards the motherland, the socialist society and the great cause of socialism and communism.

After this, the 14th All-Army Conference was closed.

Defense Minister Dzhurov Speech

AU171321 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 12 Mar 81 p 1, 3

[Text of speech, delivered by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, at the 14th All-Army Party Conference held on 11 March 1981 at the Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia]

[Text] Comrade delegates,

As a delegate to the 14th All-Army Party Conference I would like to express my agreement with the evaluations and conclusions on the state of party political work, on the situation of combat and political training, on the state of the fighting capacity and combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army as it is made in the main report submitted by the Main Political Administration of the People's Army.

Our conference is taking place at a time which is remarkable for our party and country. We are on the eve of the 12th BCP Congress. We are marking the 25th anniversary of the historical April Plenum of the BCP Central Committee. Our glorious BCP is nearing its 90th anniversary. The 14th century of the Bulgarian state is beginning. All this determines the political and labor upsurge of our beautiful motherland.

The Seventh 5-Year Plan was successfully implemented. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated once, we produced so much during the decade following the 10th BCP Congress, that it would have been sufficient for a country twice the size of Bulgaria. Within the 25 years, however, which followed the 1956 April Plenum we produced so much in our industry, construction sector, agriculture, science, culture and in raising the people's living standard, that we can say that we have built several 1956 Bulgarias. I say several Bulgarias, because our economists have still to evaluate how many they are. I can say, however, that they are several, because within the last 25 years, the basic funds increased 9 times, industrial production increased 12 times, agricultural production 2.5 times, and construction 8 times, labor productivity increased 7 times, national income 6.5 times, social consumption funds increased 14 times and the working people's real incomes increased over 3.5 times. All this happened during the period following the April BCP Central Committee plenum.

This, however, is only part of the results achieved by the Leninist April policy of the party, of which Comrade Todor Zhivkov can be called the creator.

On this basis our party and people began implementing the Eighth 5-Year Plan and on such a basis they are preparing themselves for the 12th BCP Congress.

I would like to stress that the BCP Central Committee is preparing for this congress with a great sense of responsibility. Three plenums were held about it--the July and November 1980 plenums and the February 1981 plenum. The draft theses of the congress have been published and their discussion is now in full swing.

All this inspired the party and people with a businesslike, energetic spirit. The appeal of the July plenum: "Deeds and again more deeds!" is being fully implemented in these precongress days. As we see, the atmosphere is full of optimism and people are bursting with energy.

What is the situation in the international sphere?

You have already become familiar with the remarkable report submitted by Leonid Brezhnev to the 26th CPSU Congress. In the portion on the international situation, an exhaustive, and what is more important, a realistic evaluation is made on the international situation. This is why I will dwell on only a few facts of the situation that we will have to take into consideration in our future work.

What are those facts?

For over 2 years the imperialist forces led by the United States have most brutally been trying to impose their policy in international life. They gave up the policy of detente and went over to overt confrontation with the Soviet Union, with other socialist countries, and with national liberation movements. The situation deteriorated even more thanks to the new U.S. administration which has just stepped into power. Reagan and Haig declared that they do not recognize the agreement reached by the former administration on limiting strategic nuclear means and stated that they will pursue the embargo on grain exports to the Soviet Union, increase the military budget and will continue to put into operation certain military programs that Carter, for various reasons, had stopped.

Thus, for example, the new defense secretary declared that the project on neutron bomb production and on its deployment on the territories of Western Europe will be resumed. A new strategic bomber and a nuclear aircraft carrier are planned. The mobile MX missile system building program is being put into operation. In a few words, we can say that a new round of the arms race has begun. All this is accompanied by active, insolent and arrogant ideological diversion. The human rights campaign that was so noisily propagated at the time of the Carter administration has now received a new addition: "The Struggle Against Terrorism" proclaimed by Reagan and Haig. Of course, the term terrorism is interpreted in their own imperialist manner. They put the real terrorists on the same level as the fighters for national and social liberation and for economic independence.

As the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are the natural allies of all peoples fighting for national and social liberation and are supporting them, the American leaders are not ashamed to accuse these countries of supporting international terrorism. Actually, the present campaign is a new trend in the psychological war against the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and the national liberation movement.

We cannot help but assess that the reactionary imperialist forces are learning from the lessons of history. Their method of acting in Czechoslovakia, in 1968 was different from the one employed in Hungary in 1956. Their method employed in Poland today is quite new. Of course, Poland will not be relinquished to them, as Hungary and Czechoslovakia were not relinquished to them at the time. As Comrade Leonid Brezhnev declared: "We will not leave socialist Poland, fraternal Poland in distress, we will not leave Poland without support."

If we add the intensification of reactionary forces in Western Europe to the actions of American imperialism, if we add the extremist hegemonist attempts of the Chinese leaders, we will understand how the international situation is being aggravated.

Comrade Brezhnev stressed: "Adventurism, the readiness to jeopardize the vital interests of mankind because of narrowminded and selfish goals--this is very overtly manifesting itself in the policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism."

We must be fully aware of the fact that 1980, the year which has elapsed, was a difficult year and that 1981 will be even more difficult, and the same applies to future years. We must always base ourselves on the existing international atmosphere, on the prospects of the near future, whenever we evaluate the successes achieved in enhancing the combat readiness of the troops and whenever we outline our goals and map out the tasks of our future work.

At this present All-Army Party Conference I would like to dwell on one issue and only that issue, which however has been submitted to the army public with exceptional insistence and emphasis and has been submitted on more than one occasion. The issue, which now at this stage of development of our struggle and work is of particular importance and which will be important in the future--especially in the light of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's memorandum--is of particular significance in successfully accomplishing the tasks assigned by the BCP to the Bulgarian People's Army, and I strongly emphasize this fact. The issue concerns the drastic improvement of the standards of organizational command work in all links in practically implementing the tasks assigned to the troops.

The issue concerning the subjective factor within the party as you know also applies to our army life and has been posed several times. It is my deep conviction that this factor will continue to be an issue of great importance in the future. The reason for this is that, along with the increase of the size and complexity of the tasks which the party and the state are coping with, the necessity of constantly perfecting the work of the subjective factor is increasing as well.

In his remarkable speeches delivered recently, and particularly in his memorandum to the BCP Central Committee Politburo, Comrade Todor Zhivkov once more and with great concern and acuteness posed issues concerning the cadres' style and methods of work. Now, we see from the 12th congress draft theses, that the issues concerning the style of work of the subjective factor will represent the main trend of work in the forthcoming stage of our development as well.

We must strongly emphasize that the party's approach to perfecting the subjective factor's style of work, in its broad aspect, has been the main essence of our efforts throughout many years and in particular, in the years following the 11th BCP Congress, the 1976 and 1980 July plenums and following Comrade Todor Zhivkov's memorandum. Or, as we militarymen say, this was the main target of our attack. It is quite understandable for all of us, because the style of work of the cadres is the determining factor for the combat readiness of the army.

Have there been any successes in the field? There have been successes, and there is no doubt about it.

For the sake of justice we must also point out the credits deserved by the Ministry of Defense organs in this respect, by the military councils, political organs, commanders, staffs, party and Komsomol, as well as trade union organs within the Army. They have done very much in recent years to improve organizational work to perfection and mainly to improve the practical trends of their activities. As a result of all this we are successfully coping with all tasks assigned by the BCP Central Committee to increase the combat readiness of the Army.

Nevertheless, our successes achieved to date do not satisfy us because they are not fully adequate to the great demands of the party, to the high existing criteria and to the complicated international atmosphere.

What should be done in this case?

In order to adapt our attitude to the new requirements of the party and to the existing complications in the international atmosphere, we must devote our main attention to service and party leading bodies in transforming them into tactical links, while our main efforts must be concentrated upon drastically improving organizational command work in these links precisely and upon the methods of achieving such improvement. Now it is necessary for us to devote particular attention to those aspects of organizational command work indicated to us by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and they are the following: Scientific analysis of the situation, courage in drawing conclusions, perseverance and consistency in implementing them, exerting permanent control and a realistic evaluation of the results obtained.

Why should these links be the targets of our "main attack?" Because practically all tasks are being accomplished and all problems are being resolved in those links. They are linked to the combat readiness of the troops and to comprehensive army life. This is where the process of education and training of army personnel is taking place. It is where the methodological training of all commanders is taking place.

It is necessary for commanders and political organs to intensify the attention they pay to the problems of young officers, to assist them much more considerably, help them acquire command experience and help them perfect their organizational work, their skill in organizing the practical implementation of all tasks assigned to them.

What elements of organizational work should be most strongly emphasized in our work?

First: It is necessary to intensely study and give meaning to each task assigned, from the point of view of party requirements. It is not possible that a commander, political worker, party or Komsomol secretary today should deal with a task, should study it and interpret it without seeing the task in the context of all others, without appreciating how implementation of the task will reflect upon the army's combat readiness. This stage of studying and interpreting tasks must be accomplished by all links, beginning with the organs of the Ministry of Defense and with branches of the Armed Forces, and should end with the junior command staff.

We must explain very well the tasks which the party Central Committee, the Ministry of Defense, the general staff and the Main Political Administration are now assigning to the soldiers and officers, and we must by all means achieve much greater clarity, concreteness and explicitness in accomplishing tasks in various military links.

Second: After having explained, studied and clarified the tasks, after having given them the necessary interpretation we must plan the work for their accomplishment. The critical remarks contained in the report of the Main Political Administration are correct in this connection regarding certain commanders, political workers and officers of the staffs who have failed in their planning activities.

The interests of the fighting capacity of troops demand that greater attention be devoted to the planning factor. Every plan must clearly reflect the main goal, namely to deploy forces, means and time to accomplish the tasks.

The plan must be submitted on time to those who are engaged in its fulfillment so that they may become familiar with it. In this work it is necessary to involve the political organs, the staffs and the party organizations.

Third: The organization of practical implementation of the tasks assigned and of the measures planned must become the core of the entire command and organizational work within the army.

The practical work of the commanders, political organs, staffs, party and Komsomol organizations must be transferred to the bottom--to the detachments and the commanders of the detachments. Particularly, the officers and NCO's must be assisted in correctly organizing the daily tasks, as well as the weekly and monthly assignments. Monthly plans and weekly schedules must be regarded as laws that no one has the right to violate and for whose implementation we must all fight.

Fourth: An important stage in improving organizational command work is control over implementing tasks. To exert control also means to carry out organizational work. Control must begin with the preparation of decisions, it must involve an evaluation of the situation, it must induce the necessary corrections in the process of implementing tasks, it must reveal and propagate positive results. Control activities must exert a training and educational function and must also impose punishment after shortcomings have been found.

I would like to strongly emphasize the fact that quality and efficiency of assistance and control have a great, a decisive importance at this stage of our development. We must be deeply aware of the fact that we do not exert control for control's sake. Control must be accompanied by competent assistance to those who are accomplishing the tasks and at the same time be combined with strict discipline. The commanders, the staffs and political organs must organize control and assistance in such a manner as to instruct the subordinates what to do, show them how to do it, and where necessary, to strictly apply the statutes and force the subordinates to do their duty in accordance with their functional tasks.

Fifth: Exceptional attention must be devoted to the conclusive stage of organizational work--the evaluation of the results from implementing the tasks and plans. This evaluation must be a principled one, it must be accurate, made on the basis of high criteria and if possible with optimal objectivity. Only such an evaluation gives impetus for work and offers a solid basis for adopting new decisions.

In summing up all this, I would like to point out that organizational work is not and cannot be a purpose in itself. It is a means, an instrument, a key to accomplishing the main task assigned to the Bulgarian People's Army--to be in a state of permanent combat readiness, to accomplish any task assigned to it by the party and the government.

Following this line of thought I would like to note that in their activities the commanders, political workers and party leading bodies must take into consideration the organic link existing between organizational work and discipline. The entire scope of organizational work should be based on discipline. That is why the senior links should intensify their work and strictness in consolidating the discipline of the cadres in all its vast scope.

Inspired by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, we must transform the days preceding our congress and all of 1981 into days of the most intensive political activity and selfless military labor, in order to raise the combat readiness of the troops to a much higher level.

In closing my statement, I would like to express the deep confidence of the Ministry of Defense leadership that all tasks emanating from the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and all tasks assigned by the BCP Central Committee to our People's Army will be successfully accomplished.

I would like to assure the BCP Central Committee and Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally that the communists in the army will always be at their militant posts, that the People's Army will always be ready at the call of the party and its leader to accomplish any of the tasks assigned to it.

I take advantage of the rostrum of the All-Army Party Conference to express our cordial, brotherly military gratitude to Comrade Todor Zhivokov, and through him to the BCP Central Committee, to the Central Committee of our Blagoev and Dimitrov-like party, for the paternal care they have devoted, they are devoting and will continue to devote to the Bulgarian People's Army.

Let us work diligently comrades so that we may worthily meet the 12th BCP Congress and celebrate the 25th anniversary of the BCP Central Committee April plenum and the 1,300th anniversary of our state with worthy soldiers' deeds!

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT SOFIA CITY PARTY CONFERENCE

AU172010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Mar 81

["Text" of speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at the 17 March 23d Accountability-Election Conference of the BCP Sofia city organization, in Sofia--read by announcer]

[Text] First of all please allow me, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Politburo--which is a guest at your conference--and on my personal behalf, to most cordially greet you and through you all communists and working people of our capital.

According to sociological research, almost all comrades who took part in the accountability-election conferences throughout the country had prepared and written their speeches beforehand. Your conference confirms the sociologists' conclusion. I want to admit that I violated this rule three times: at the Accountability-Election Conference of the Dimitrov District, at the Plovdiv City Accountability-Election Conference, and at the all-Army Party Conference. Obviously I must comply with the established rule, and therefore, I, too, will read my speech, knowing in addition that the regulations are very tough. As a disciplined communist and delegate, I had to take into consideration that I am allowed only 10 minutes, and therefore I had to write my speech. I will briefly direct your attention to only a few problems, which in my opinion have essential significance:

1. During the past period, the BCP Sofia city organization, closely rallied around the Central Committee and its April line, strengthened and developed. Today it is a powerful communist unit, which selflessly, purposefully and steadily leads the more than 1 million Sofia citizens in solving the great tasks of constructing the mature socialist society in our country. The accountability report of the BCP city committee and the statements of the participants stressed with justifiable pride the exceptional successes in all areas which have been achieved by the citizens of our capital.

The fact that now, in only 12 months, Sofia produces national income identical to that produced by the entire country in 1955, is significant. The fact that already on 7 November 1980 the state tasks were fulfilled, and on 29 November 1980 the counterplan on the city's socioeconomic development during the Seventh 5-Year Plan was fulfilled, is eloquent enough. Therefore, fully justifiably, Sofia is among the first to report to the Central Committee. I want to thank you all, all communist organizations, all communists and all working people of our capital for their fruitful work and contribution to our common constructive cause.

2. I would like to note that the accountability-election conferences in the districts and the present city conference took place in a businesslike and constructive spirit. The communists of the capital demonstrated a high ideological and political consciousness in analyzing the successes which have been achieved, and in revealing the weaknesses and shortcomings. The party accountability-election meetings and conferences which took place in Sofia, took place on a very high level and under the influence of the memorandum-note and decisions of the BCP Central Committee November plenum. The present conference is also taking place under this influence and in the spirit of the Central Committee theses.

3. The report of the BCP city committee and the statements made here demonstrated deep concern for the problems which have not been solved and the shortcomings which still exist. Furthermore, the firm determination on the part of everyone to contribute to their accelerated removal has been demonstrated. Each one of us, and all of us together, have demonstrated our determination to work in order to implement in real deeds the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

The constructive spirit of criticism and self-criticism has always been inherent to our party. Our party has always understood criticism and self-criticism as a means of mobilizing the forces in order to overcome difficulties, and removing the weaknesses and shortcomings not only in words, but in definite, practical activity.

The [illegible] city party organization has correctly outlined the basic tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan: The intensive development of the economy and construction, development of scientific-research and engineering-innovative activity, as well as development of culture, education and the preservation of health; the consistent application of the new economic approach and the new economic mechanism; and the development of socialist competition. The shortest and most direct ways of solving some especially topical and urgent problems for Sofia have also been noted. They include the production of more and better consumer goods, sharply improving services in trade and everyday life, further developing public transportation and communications and unconditional and complex implementation of the construction program--an issue which for several reasons is especially urgent in Sofia.

All these tasks--multisided, complex and difficult as they are--discussed by our conference, can be fulfilled with honor if the lead of the city party organization is constantly increased, if the effectiveness of the party-organizational and ideological activity improves, and if the confidence and strictness toward each party organization and every communist constantly increase.

4. For many years I have personally participated in the work of the BCP Sofia city organization, and now I would like to impart my great satisfaction that all of you came to this accountability-election conference with the positive experience you have accumulated, and with increased possibilities and forces. I sincerely rejoice at the fact that the Sofia city party organization came to its accountability-election conference fully armed and ready to implement in deeds the decisions of the forthcoming 12th party congress, and to further increase its role as a leading force in our capital's life.

Comrades, the accountability-election conference of the Sofia communists is taking place on the eve of the 12th BCP Congress, and also immediately after the 26th CPSU Congress--the most eminent event in the life of the international communist movement and all progressive mankind.

From the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, we expressed the attitude of the Bulgarian communists toward the Leninist CPSU and the great merit of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the great cause of peace and socialism.

The mass media, all our party meetings and conferences and the present conference, as well as all communists and the entire Bulgarian people are analyzing the exceptional significance of the 26th CPSU Congress for the comprehensive development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Against the background of the international situation, which has been complicated first of all by U.S. reaction, I would like to stress once again: We unreservedly support the peace program adopted by the 24th CPSU Congress, updated by the 25th CPSU Congress, and now at the 26th CPSU Congress again enriched by communist Leonid Brezhnev with a number of constructive initiatives and proposals. Once again I would like to declare: The CPSU peace program is also our program! We, party and state, within the framework of our possibilities, will contribute to its implementation in life.

We are deeply convinced that the CPSU peace program will mobilize the international communist and workers movement, all working people and all honest people in the noble struggle for stopping the arms race, for understanding and cooperation, and for just and lasting peace in the world.

Finally, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Politburo and on my personal behalf I would like to express the firm conviction that Sofia communists, led by the BCP Sofia city committee headed by Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov, will lead the Sofia citizens in the struggle for the prosperity of our capital and the socialist progress of our dear socialist motherland.

Comrades, forward toward new successes and new victories!

Further on Conference

AU171935 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The 23d Accountability-Election Conference of the BCP Sofia city organization ended today. The conference elected a new BCP Sofia city committee, a control-auditing commission and a delegation for the 12th BCP Congress. Comrade Todor Zhivkov is among the representatives of the Sofia party organization to the 12th party forum. Chudomir Aleksandrov was reelected BCP Sofia city organization first secretary.

INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED

AU172018 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 17 Mar (BTA)--In 1982 the Soviet Union will supply Bulgaria with equipment for the construction of new production capacities, and for the expansion, reconstruction and modernization of the existing enterprises in the spheres of power generation, chemistry, metallurgy, the cellulose and paper industry, transport and other industries. Among the bigger projects to which machinery will be supplied are the Kozlodoui atomic plant, the extension to the Maritsa-East-2-thermoelectric powerplant, the Lenin metallurgical works, the extension to the electro steel shop and the chemical works in Dimitrovgrad, in extension. This is being provided for in the protocol between the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Soviet State Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, signed here today.

REPORT ON TANCHEV, BNAU DELEGATION VISIT TO FINLAND

AU172128 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Mar 81 p 6

[BTA report on the visit of a Bulgarian National Agrarian Union (BNAU) delegation, headed by Petur Tanchev, BNAU secretary and first deputy chairman of the State Council, to the Republic of Finland--dates of visit not given]

[Summary] "A BNAU delegation, headed by Petur Tanchev, BNAU secretary and first deputy chairman of the State Council, has visited Finland. The delegation met Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs of Finland and chairman of the Center Party. Meetings and talks were held with Ahti Pekkala, deputy chairman of the Center Party and minister of finance; Eino Uusitalo, deputy prime minister; Johannes Virolainen, president of the Parliament, and Ahti Karjalainen, president of the Finnish National Bank, as well as with other high-ranking state and political leaders and representatives of business circles in Finland.

"Talks were also held with (Sepo Karjainen), general secretary of the Center Party; Taisto Tahkamaa, deputy chairman of the Center Party and minsiter of agriculture, (Ermi Tiksi), secretary of the Center Party, as well as with members of the party leadership."

During the meetings and talks, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, relations between the BNAU and the Center Party of Finland were subjected to a thorough analysis, and prospects for future cooperation were discussed. It was ascertained that the traditional relations of friendship between the two parties are developing, and these relations are greatly contributing to the expansion of comprehensive cooperation and friendship between the two countries and between the Bulgarian and Finnish peoples. The great role played by personal meetings between Todor Zhivkov and Urho Kekkonen, the two countries' leaders, in the development of Bulgarian-Finnish relations was stressed during the talks.

"The BNAU and the Center Party highly appreciate their useful cooperation in international activities. Their active, joint participation in the widely representative conference of European agrarian and affiliated parties, which was held in Helsinki in 1976 and which was the first conference of its kind, is a brilliant confirmation of this successful cooperation.

"The great importance of the vast and bold pesce program submitted by the Soviet Union, whose new historical scope, benefiting all mankind, was mapped out in Leonid Brezhnev's accountability report to the 26th CPSU Congress, was particularly stressed during the talks between the two parties.

The BNAU and the Center Party support Leonid Brezhnev's proposals and will devote all their efforts to the proposals' implementation. The two parties will do everything within their power to mobilize the efforts of agrarian and affiliated parties and organizations in support of constructive measures for peace and preventing the nuclear threat. They are resolved to actively contribute to convening a second meeting of the European democratic agrarian movement in support of peace, detente, security and cooperation.

Petur Tanchev, BNAU secretary, invited Paavo Vayrynen, chairman of the Center Party of Finland, to visit Bulgaria whenever convenient. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

'PRESS REPORT' ON CSSR-POLISH TRADE UNION TALKS

AU171752 Prague PRACE in Czech 16 Mar 81 pp 1, 2

[Report signed (R): "Delegation of Representatives of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement Has Returned From the Polish People's Republic; Support for Socialist Renewal"]

[Text] Warsaw/Prague--A delegation of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH] lead by Comrade Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council [URO], which conducted talks with the representatives of the statewide coordinating commission of the branch trade unions of the Polish People's Republic, led by its chairman Albin Szyszka, returned from Warsaw to Prague yesterday.

After the conclusion of their talks, the two delegations adopted a press report, which says:

In the course of the talks, the two delegations exchanged information about the socio-political and economic situation, and about the tasks of the trade union movement in the two countries. They assessed the topical problems of the international trade union movement.

The talks, which were conducted in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, concentrated in particular on issues connected with safeguarding the interests of the working people. At the same time it was noted that the trade union movement cannot restrict itself to that function alone, because without an active participation of trade unions in the management and development of production, a country's weighty economic problems could not be resolved with regard to satisfying the continuously growing needs of the working people. Further, some other issues connected with the activity of trade unions in the socialist political system were discussed.

The delegation of the Polish trade unionists provided information about the endeavors of the PZPR, the Polish Government, trade unions and other social organizations to stabilize the social and economic situation in Poland in the interest of strengthening the socialist system, in the spirit of the conclusions of the eighth plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee. It was stressed that in Poland today realistic prerequisites exist for the working people to overcome all problems and for maintaining the path of a balanced socialist development.

The ROH delegation informed the Polish comrades about the participation of Czechoslovak trade unionists in the preparations of the 16th CPCZ Congress and about the ROH's current activity.

The two delegations affirmed the determination of their organizations to continue to actively participate in the development of activity by the WFTU and other international organizations. Comrade Karel Hoffmann, as WFTU deputy chairman, affirmed the WFTU's interest in further developing all-round contacts with Poland's branch trade unions.

A skeleton agreement was signed, the details of which will be specified by executive protocols annually. In accordance with this agreement, the Czechoslovak ROH will, among other things, afford to the statewide coordinating commission:

--Medical treatment for workers from health-impairing production facilities;

--Recreation for trade union members;

--Recreation for children in ROH Pioneer camps.

The signed agreement creates a basis for development in other spheres of trade union activity, for example, in the training of trade union cadres and scientific research. New scope is also opened for exchange of experience between trade union organizations on the statewide, regional and enterprise levels.

During the talks the two delegations spoke in favor of further developing economic cooperation between the CSSR and the Polish Peoples Republic,taking Poland's complex economic situation into consideration.

Comrade Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and URO chairman, was received by Comrade Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary.

At the close [of the visit] Comrade Karel Hoffmann, the head of the Czechoslovak trade union delegation, invited a delegation of the statewide coordinating commission of trade unions to visit Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

PORYBNY SAYS WALESA'S FUNDS FROM 'CIA CASHBOX'

AU181021 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Mar 81 p 7

[Zdenek Porybny commentary in the "Foreign-Political Note" column: "The CIA Is Paying Walesa's Trade Unions"]

[Text] Last week the representatives of the American AFL-CIO Trade Union Center confirmed that they are granting monetary and material support to Walesa's trade unions from a special fund. According to the AFL-CIO's confession [priznani], so far it has sent to Poland $200,000 worth of various equipment and material which was above all meant to consolidate Solidarity's propaganda base. The American dollars are serving to buy and illegally smuggle into Poland, typewriters, mimeograph machines, printing machinery and other equipment used for reproducing leaflets and printed matter with antisocialist contents. As the AFL-CIO representatives bragged, the "deliveries are arriving at their destination places." This is a cynical acknowledgement of violations of all norms of international law.

However, what the management of the American trade unions does not yet want to publicly acknowledge is that hundreds of thousands of dollars, which it is presenting as the fruit of a collection organized among the workers, in fact stem--as several American observers are pointing out--from the cashbox of the American CIA. The trade union stamp serves here merely as an umbrella which is to cover up the subversive activities of the American CIA, after all. The same aim is also pursued by the newly dreamed-up method for "legally" handing over more thousands of dollars to Walesa's trade unions. AFL-CIO Chairman Kirkland has revealed that the so-called Solidarity will be the first to be awarded the newly set up "G. Meany Award," named after the former AFL-CIO chairman of many years who was famous for his extremely reactionary anti-Soviet opinions.

The fact that the American intelligence service is using all accessible forms of "coverage" for financing subversive anticommunist and antisocialist groups in various countries of the world is a well-known fact. Some time ago a lot of conclusive evidence was revealed by Philip Agee, who formerly worked for it. Thus the CIA is now striving to make use of its experience in Latin America and elsewhere to disrupt socialism in Poland. In this script the AFL-CIO Trade Union Center has probably been designated the role of camouflaging the true origins of the dollar "collections" for Walesa's trade unions.

HUSAK, BILAK MEET WITH CPUSA SECRETARY GUS HALL

LD180736 Prague CTK in English 1522 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Prague, 17 Mar (CETEKA)--Gustav Husak, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia general secretary, received here today General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States Gus Hall. Vasil Bilak, party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, was also present.

Gustav Husak decorated Gus Hall with the Czechoslovak Order of Friendship, awarded to him on his 70th birthday in recognition of his contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation between the two parties.

In a cordial, comradely discussion, the representative of the two fraternal parties informed each other of the situation in their parties and countries, and reaffirmed their resolve to continue deepening the cooperation between the two parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and to contribute to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement, to work for peace, detente and progress in the world.

They highly appreciated the new peace proposals of the Soviet Union, put forward at the 26th Congress of the CPSU, as extremely important for solving the most pressing problems in present-day international relations and for Soviet-U.S. relations.

Later in the day, Gus Hall met for talks with Vasil Bilak. Also present was Jan Fijtik, Communist Party Central Committee secretary, and senior workers of the International Department of the Communist Party Central Committee.

The talks were held in a friendly and comradely atmosphere.

STROUGAL RECEIVES HUNGARIAN FINANCE MINISTER

LD180748 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal today in the Hrzan Palace in Prague received Istvan Hetenyi, Hungarian minister of finance, who is currently in Czechoslovakia on a visit. They informed each other of the main economic tasks which the two countries will be implementing in the next 5 years and discussed in greater detail plans to perfect the planned management of the national economy and the possibilities of further intensifying production cooperation and specialization between Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

U.S. LAW OF SEA ACTION CALLS TRUST INTO QUESTION

AU161451 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Mar 81 p 7

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the column "Notes": "Why They Prevented the Treaty"]

[Text] As the press agencies report from New York, the Reagan government's decision to block the conclusion of the international treaty which was to culminate the current UN Conference on the Law of the Sea has evoked considerable indignation in UN diplomatic circles. And no wonder, since this significant international document was close to conclusion. Only a very few controversial questions remained, which could have been successfully resolved by the second half of April, when the conference is to end.

Allegedly Washington will reassess its attitude toward the treaty. There is no logical reason for this. The American delegation had already agreed 11 years ago at the UN General Assembly session that this kind of international legal document should be worked out! Former U.S. President Lyndon Johnson had even euphorically declared that the riches at the bottom of the seas are a "common heritage of mankind."

They most surely are. However, it is a different question, whether the monopolies to which Reagan's government is bound by an umbilical cord are of the same opinion.

The monopolies engaged themselves a great deal to make the treaty impossible. They were concerned with profits, as was also indicated by their maintaining that, allegedly, the preceding American Government had made too many concessions to the developing countries. In fact, the monopolies want to continue having the possibility to appropriate the riches of the sea without any limitations or any binding, internationally valid, legal norms.

Thus, through the fault of the stand adopted by the monopolist circles, the significant internatinal negotiations that had lasted several years have now landed in a complicated situation. The danger exists that they will not yield expected results, results that could have been very useful for all countries of the world.

Although our Czechoslovakia is not a state with access to the sea, nevertheless we are also primarily interested in the UN conference achieving positive results. The conclusion of an appropriate international treaty would introduce order into many significant matters connected with access to the seas, with the utilization of sea riches and so forth.

The American Government's step has no justification. It must be seen in a broader connection with the way the present Washington administration is behaving toward the decisions taken by preceding governments, with the way it is honoring the conclusions reached after long and difficult negotiations by the entire community of states. This way it is in fact casting doubts on the trustworthiness of the American Government as a partner in the international dialogue.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL OUTLINES FUTURE WAGE POLICY

AU171846 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Ladislav Jaskik, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council: "Trade Unions and Wage Policy"]

[Excerpts] The Underlying Causes of Shortcomings in the Remuneration System

Wages constitute an important factor of living standards. However, in order to actually fulfill that role they must, above all, be an effective instrument of work motivation and encouragement through incentives. In many Czechoslovak enterprises--especially in engineering, the construction and transportation sectors, maintenance, services but also in other branches--this is not the case. That is one of the important reasons why the results of the national economy do not correspond to the wages paid, which currently amount to Kcs210 billion annually. There are serious shortcomings as regards the time, energy and material consumption norms, the norms governing the utilization of production facilities and quality norms. Norms governing the number of employees are being applied only exceptionally to employees in the technical and managerial sphere, of which there are 2.1 million in the CSSR. In the sphere of auxiliary and servicing work, which employs roughly one-third of all workers, performance norms are being applied to only about 10 percent of these workers. Moreover, equalization has become rampant.

The economic and political implications of the shortcomings in the sphere of labor and wages are very serious. They immobilize the working people, impede development and initiative, and are consequently manifested in wasted fuels, energy, raw and other materials and working hours, poor quality, insufficient utilization of machinery and equipment, violations of work discipline, low performance and economy consciousness and so forth. All that represents an enormous source of reserves that can be tapped virtually without need for capital.

The causes of this state of affairs are both objective and subjective. They are objective because the dependence of wage fund formation on indicators that included material consumption (that means indicators of the gross production type) did not provide any incentives for plants, enterprises and organizations to raise efficiency, quality and conservation. The deepening imbalance between the number of employees and the number of jobs available has resulted in a tug-of-war for manpower between enterprises, which has been accompanied by violations of the basic socialist remuneration principles and reduced demands on people's work. As a result of the fixed wage tariffs, wage increases for several years now have been reflected in bonuses. This has prompted organizations to apply softer performance norms and to weaken the incentive role of premiums and bonuses, in an attempt to adhere to planned wage increases and to avoid wage conflicts.

The subjective causes are very serious, consisting mostly of shortcomings in managerial and organizational work, and in mass political and educational activity. Since about 1966, many economic bodies have not been paying the attention to norms which they would deserve. Many supervisors have been seeking and applying other, easier ways of fulfilling the economic plan--price adjustments, extraordinary shifts, more overtime work, volunteer work and so forth. They do not make use of streamlining and setting norms for work as a direct instrument of intraenterprise management, of planning and organizing work, seeing only the norms' unpleasant and unpopular aspect. Supervisors who are authorized to determine wages and bonuses do not differentiate enough between outstanding, average and below-average employees. In many instances they set wages, salaries or bonuses according to subjective viewpoints. Often they reward literally the mere presence of an employee at his workplace instead of the quantity and quality of his work.

Many trade union bodies, enterprise and plant committees of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH] do not exercise their right to take part in decisions on wage affairs because they assess them unilaterally from the social viewpoint. They insufficiently explain to the working people the harmful nature of equalization, do not make full use of their right to check on wage practices, and work poorly with the aktiv of wage commissions, failing to coordinate their activity. At some places the wage commissions have not even been formed.

Ways of Eliminating the Objective and Subjective Causes

The objective causes are to be eliminated by implementing the set of measures, which includes new systems governing the accumulation and distribution of wages. The better the results, the higher the wages. On the other hand, the failure to fulfill the binding tasks of the plan, bad economic performance and poor quality production and work will be manifested in the enterprises's reduced revenues, in lower wages. However, good workers must not bear the consequences of poor workers' performance. The principle has been stipulated at the Central Trade Union Council's [URO's] suggestion that wage penalties must not be applied against workers who are fulfilling the planned tasks well on the basis of norms corresponding to the technical and organizational production standard. The social security of these workers under the new conditions is guaranteed in the spirit of the CPCZ policy.

The elimination of the subjective causes is to be aided by the consistent application of the URO Presidium's resolution of 7 January 1981 on deepening trade union participation in the sphere of labor and wages. Apart from other things, the resolution stresses that trade union bodies and organizations must fully support and contribute to implementing the CSSR Government's program on raising the economic effectiveness of the wage system in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. They must assert good wages for good work, and monetary sanctions for slovenly and poor quality work.

It is essential to explain to the working people that the main purpose of raising the economic effectiveness of wages is to increase their impact on the formation of resources, on raising labor productivity and production efficiency and quality. Communists in trade unions must no longer tolerate the methods practiced by some supervisors who view extra and preferential pay as the only way of solving production-economic problems. By now 30 to 50 percent of all employees receive preferential pay; that is, about 2.5 million people in the CSSR. Yet many specific problems in the economy have still not been solved.

If we want to achieve that the overall pay is always and everywhere closely linked with plan fulfillment, with economic results, then it is necessary to win the working people over to that end. In the spirit of the aforementioned resolution of the URO Presidium, it is impossible to change norms, introduce order into the bonus system and execute wage-political measures without their participation. That is also a way of avoiding useless conflicts, which usually emerge when supervisors do not discuss, in time, wage-political measures with the ROH enterprise committee and the working people.

However, some conflicts cannot be forestalled. It must be anticipated that there will be conflicts with those individuals who are unwilling to work and demand a lot of money for little work. Supervisors, along with communists in the ROH, must display personal courage and frankly tell everyone who does not work honestly that he is a slovenly person and can no longer receive the pay has has been receiving so far. This is nothing antisocial or directed against the people. It is the protection of the vital interests of the majority of the working people, which trade unions must safeguard. In socialism there exists no right to a good life for poor work. That is why collectives, especially socialist labor brigades, must employ suitable methods to compel some of their members to make a proper use of working hours and machinery, conserving materials and delivering good quality work. It is impossible to constantly demand that the good ones become even better. It is high time to demand that slovenly people start working honestly. Therein lies our great untapped potential.

To Set Up Correct Criteria for Assessing Work

We will not succeed in raising the economic effectiveness of the wage system or consistently applying the merit principle overnight. That is why the government program, which the URO took part in drafting, envisages two stages. In the first stage--the 1981-83 period--it is necessary to improve the quality of labor consumption norms and to expand the basis of norms. That entails the application of economically effective wage forms aimed at raising the efficiency and quality of production and labor, and the implementation of some partial, economically unavoidable adjustments in the remuneration system.

For the second stage in the 1983-85 period, we foresee a fundamental adjustment of wage tariffs for workers and employees in the technical and mangerial sphere. The objective of the adjustment will be to enhance the wages' all-social regulatory function, to achieve having even the basic wages and salaries encourage to a greater degree the development of creative work and efforts to raise production efficiency and quality. To a greater degree, the basic wages should also attract young people to important scarce professions such as turner, planer, milling-machine operator and others. It will also be necessary to resolve questions concerning the development of wages in individual branches, and to seek ways of overcoming the lagging wage increases in some branches.

The URO Presidium enjoins trade union bodies and basic organizations to take an active part in a plan-based implementation of rationalizing labor and improving the quality of labor consumption norms. Modern production, growth of production efficiency and quality and scientific planning are unthinkable without advanced norms. The sooner they are put in order, the better. In the spirit of the government program, performance norms must be verified and harmonized with the existing technological and organizational conditions of work. Trade union bodies in plants and enterprises must not yield to possible pressure by the economic management and must not allow the performance norms to be updated by administrative means, depending on the average degree to which they have been exceeded so far.

Connected with improving the quality and making the performance norms more objective is the endeavor to expand the basis of the norms. That is a long-term task. The government program foresees that in the next 2 or 3 years the number of employees whose work is not governed by norms should be reduced by 15 percent, and in the years thereafter by at least 10 percent annually.

When streamlining and improving the quality of norms, it is permissible to raise people's wages, but the labor costs per production unit must be reduced. That is why plant, enterprise and branch ROH committees should see to it that designers, technicians, production organizers and entire expediter teams are actively involved in the whole process, alongside the norm setters. They must also explain to the working people that what is involved is not a reduction of wages, but that the aim is to conserve time and raise performance and labor productivity standards on the basis of technology, rationalization, good labor organization and conscious discipline.

To Markedly Stimulate Efficiency and Quality

Since in the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the same quantity of raw and other materials we will have to pay 2.5 times the amount we paid in the Sixth 5-Year Plan, ans will have to raise the national income 14-16 percent while having at our disposal substantially lower increment of fuels, energy, raw and other materials and manpower, we will have to very seriously consider what we are paying wages and bonuses for, and what can be done to improve their use as an incentive.

The URO Presidium enjoins trade union bodies and organizations to assert and support the application of effective wage norms so as to markedly stimulate fulfilling the binding plan tasks.

Apart from other things, that means introducing on a broader scale piecework wages and applying them also in the construction sector. As far as overall wages are concerned, especially in mining, it is necessary to enhance the stabilization viewpoint. Work in multishift production facilities must be rewarded more markedly. The supervisors' monetary incentives must be linked with specific efficnecy and quality indexes. Support must be given to counterplanning to enable the working people, by adopting and fulfilling more exacting tasks than envisaged by the 5-year plan, to increase the allocations to the enterprise's incentive funds and thus to increase their wages according to the merit principle.

The new conditions will also encourage, by providing an opportunity to obtain additional monetary resources, the reduction of material costs. General engineering enterprises, for instance, may increase the basic component of wages by Kcs0.38-0.80 for each koruna saved in material costs.

The formation of wages payable in individual enterprises will palpably reflect the quality of production. The bonuses of both the ranking managerial and technical personnel and workers must significantly depend on the quality of production, construction and services. It is also necessary to take an interest in the standard of quality norms and in consistent technical control, without which wages cannot play their role effectively.

Fundamental measures in the sphere of remuneration will also be made to speed up the application of technological developments. Technicians who permanently achieve good work results may be assigned a higher wage group, at the URO's proposal. The most expedient form of rewarding top-level experts is by way of individual salaries. The application of the results of science and research in practice must be encouraged through bonuses. Similarly, it will be necessary to orient monetary incentives also toward the other major tasks and problems that were discussed by the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS 'SET OF MEASURES,' PLAN REACTION

AU161945 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The 'Set' and the Plan"]

[Excerpts] New tasks require new methods. One could express in those simplified terms the start into this year's economic plan, the first plan of the seventh 5-year period. The complex of targets that must be reached this year was approved by the CSSR Government and discussed and adopted in the form of the law on the National Economic Plan by the Federal Assembly. In the last few days, our public has been able to familiarize itself with the Main Trends of Economic and Social Development for 1981-85, which will be discussed, given the final touch and adopted as the plan of the seventh 5-year period by the 16th party congress.

A mere comparison of this year's plan with the tasks proposed for the 5-year plan as a whole shows that the complex of this year's targets represents really a minimum, that the tasks that will have to be performed in the forthcoming annual plans of the seventh 5-year period will be much greater and much more difficult. It is all the more important to execute this year's planned tasks smoothly and evenly, and to thereby create the necessary prerequisites and conditions for the work to come. It seems, however, that not all branches, sectors, economic production units and enterprises have begun to tackle the set goals energetically and with the requisite responsibility, consistency and initiative.

Wherein lies one of the causes of this state of affairs? Evidently, in a simplified interpretation of the relationship between the National Economic Plan and the Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the Economy. The Set of Measures introduces new forms and methods of work as well as new criteria for its evaluation and remuneration. It represents a kind of set of instructions, a manual showing managerial personnel how to proceed. But it can in no case be a substitute for their activity, affect their abilities or even assume, instead of them, responsibility for the tasks entrusted to them. Nevertheless, some executives assume that the Set of Measures will ensure the set tasks for them, will resolve existing problems and so forth. That is an undesirable distortion, an erroneous notion that may have dangerous consequences. No regulation by itself has ever resolved anything--that can be accomplished only by people if they correctly perceive the purpose of the regulation and act in its spirit.

It is a fact that both the directive for drafting this year's plan and the plan's final text as approved by the government contain, in essence, all the new indexes and instruments derived from the Set of Measures. However, this fact by itself--no matter how important--cannot replace the role of people with their creative capabilities to manage the socialist economy. After all, the fact that our national economy is governed by plans does not mean that those plans safeguard the economy's envisaged development. They are merely unifying documents streamlining people's activity so as to attain the common goal. They do not and cannot replace the specific endeavor of living people to implement them. The role of the human factor is irreplaceable. It is a role which the Set of Measures cannot perform. All the Set of Measures can do is create the requisite conditions for fulfilling a task.

Favorable or adverse results in fulfilling the plan are thus no indicators of the quality of the Set of Measures, but reflect the degree to which the new regulations have been grasped. They reflect how the new regulations have been mastered, assimilated and applied in everyday managerial, organizational and implementational [realizacni] activity. They show whether and how the new prerequisites have been utilized, to what extent people have become acquainted with them and to what degree the people have come to understand them, identify with them and be guided by them. This slightly resembles a school situation where a pupil who was given a bad mark for his knowledge and abilities cannot argue that the subject or the teacher was bad, but can say that he was not working hard enough. True, there are relatively easy and relatively more difficult subjects at school; accordingly, in the economy enterprises may be working under relatively easy or relatively more difficult conditions. But in the economy, it is the same as at school, where the scope of the required knowledge cannot be adapted to the abilities or diligence of individual pupils.

It goes without saying that neither the internal nor the external economic conditions are easy. As regards external economic relations, we may even anticipate a further deterioration. However, does that entitle anyone to remain inactive? After all, the Set of Measures has been worked out to give our economy more effective instruments of management. The mastering of the more difficult tasks undoubtedly requires more sweat, stricter evaluation of the results of one's own work and application of more exacting criteria.

It has been said and written many times that the period of an extensive growth of the national economy is over, that it can be further developed only by means of intensification factors.

That places much higher demands on abilities and qualifications, but, nevertheless, this road must be mastered. That is a reality which can no longer be ignored or set aside; one cannot rely on some change taking place that will reduce the demands. The only change--should the implementation and utilization of the intensification factors not prove consistent and effective enough--can be only raising the demands even higher.

The tasks for this year have been set. Their fulfillment requires that the managerial and ranking personnel very responsibly approach their implementation, that they deal with problems and do not retreat in the face of obstacles. To achieve the best possible result, it is necessary to make use of all abilities, experiences, resources and potential. Only optimal results can guarantee that we maintain and consolidate the standard our socity has achieved.

HUSAK PRESENTS AWARDS TO HONOR ALOIS INDRA

LD180751 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Today in Prague Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, presented the highest state distinctions to Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

In recognition of his work for the CPCZ and his long-term selfless work for the construction of socialism, the president of the Republic, acting on the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee, conferred upon Comrade Alois Indra the title "Hero of Socialist Work" with the right to bear the Golden Star of the "Hero of Socialist Work," and the "Klement Gottwald Order for the Construction of Socialist Fatherland."

Present at the festive ceremony were members and candidate members of the Presidium, secretaries and members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, and the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the party.

Speaking on behalf of the party Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR, and on his own behalf, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, congratulated Indra on his important life jubilee and praised his long-term active work for the CPCZ. He underlined that Comrade Alois Indra has successfully held a number of offices, from the primary organization to the Central Committee, and for many years worked in representative bodies and state organizations. Through his entire committed activity he has contributed to the fulfillment of the goals of the CPCZ, to the all-round development of our socialist country, to strengthening friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Comrade Gustav Husak particularly emphasized Comrade Alois Indra's work in the post-crisis years when, as a member of the leadership of the party, he made a significant contribution to the consolidation of the political and economic situation in our country, and to the creation and realization of the policy of the CPCZ. He also praised his contribution to improving the quality of the activity of our highest representative body--the Federal Assembly. Finally, Comrade Gustav Hsuak thanked him for the work he has done and sincerely congratulated him on the award of the highest state distinctions. He wished Comrade Alois Indra good health, many new work successes and personal happiness in the future.

In his reply Comrade Alois Indra expressed thanks for the award of the highest Czechoslovak distinctions and underlined that he interpreted them not only as a reward for his own work but also that of those with whom he has worked. He assured them that, just like always, he will continue to give all his effort to supporting the implementation of CPCZ policy and to the happy and content life of our people.

When the festive ceremony was over, the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee gave dinner in honor of Alois Indra. It took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

REGIONAL AGRICULTURE SECRETARIES DISCUSS PLAN TASKS

AU161536 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Mar 81 p 1

[CTK report: "Conference of Secretaries; Comrade Milos Jakes on the Main Tasks in Agriculture; Stress on the Realization and Control of Measures Adopted"]

[Text] Prague, 12 Mar (CTK)--Chaired by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary, and attended by Jan Janik, Presidium member and secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee; Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR deputy premier; and the ministers of agriculture and food, as well as the ministers of forestry and water economy, a conference of the secretaries of agriculture and food of the party's regional committees was held this Thursday in Prague. It was also attended by representatives of the appropriate trade unions, of the union of cooperative farmers and the Socialist Youth Union.

The deliberations concentrated on ensuring the tasks of the 1981 state plan in the sectors of agriculture, food industry and forestry and water economy, and preceeded both from an analysis of the results achieved, and the experience acquired, in the individual regions, and also from the knowledge gleaned from the deliberations and conclusions of the annual members meetings and party conferences.

The conference further dealt with the topical tasks in preparing and ensuring the spring agricultural chores, particularly from the viewpoint of a priority development of plant production and of the increase of production in bulk fodder, sugar beets, potatoes and vegetables. Attention was also devoted to the rational handling of fodder and to ensuring regular plan fulfillment in the procurement of animal products.

It was stressed that the improvement of managerial work, the further development of the working people's initiative and systematic check-ups on the fulfillment of the adopted measures all from prerequisites for fulfilling the tasks.

CPCZ'S BEJDA ATTENDS PARTY GERMAN-DEPARTMENT DAY

AU161458 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Mar 81 p 2

["(LC)"-signed report: "In the Spirit of Revolutionary Traditions"]

[Text] Liberec, 12 Mar--A joint, festive session of the CPCZ's North Bohemian Regional and District Committees was held this Thursday in the hall of the memorable colosseum in Liberec-Pavlovice, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ's German Department. The meritorious party members and participants in the founding congress of the CPCZ's German Department were welcomed with especial cordiality at the session.

The festive speech was delivered by Comrade Vasil Bejda, CPCZ Central Committee department head. He stressed that the 60th anniversary of the CPCZ's establishment provides the opportunity to draw to the maximum on the history of our party and the history of the communist movement so as to ensure the exacting tasks in building the advanced socialist society.

PRESS REPORTS RISING RIVERS, FLOODS, DAMAGES

AU161222 [Editorial Report] Recent Czech and Slovak dailies carry reports of various lengths on the situation that has arisen in the Czech lands and Slovakia in the aftermath of last week's snow thaw and rains.

Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 11 March on Page 7 reports melting snow and rain caused the levels of several rivers in East Bohemia to rise on 10 March. An alert was sounded for the Upper Elbe, Upa, Metuje, Jizera, Ticha and Divoka Orlice rivers, as well as the Chrudimka. Transport on the Elbe between Lovosice and the Chvaletice electric powerplant was halted.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 13 March on page 2 reports that all roads in the North Bohemian brown coal basin are muddy to such an extent that tracked self-propelled conveyor belts very often start slipping and that some sections of railroad tracks are on soggy ground, a matter which has restricted coal extraction. Despite the fact that all pumps are working without interruption, miners are keeping the giant mining machinery and transportation in operation only with utmost efforts. No part of the strip mine has been flooded thus far.

RUDE PRAVO on 14 March reports on page 2 that the level of the Elbe River in Usti Nad Labem reached 660 centimeters on 13 March and flooded "some ports" and a section of the Decin-Prague road. Agricultural land and local communications were also flooded, particularly in the Litomerica area.

In Moravia, the Morava River has flooded certain parts of the city of Olomouc, and the village of Moravicany has been put on alert.

In the East Bohemia Region the situation is slowly improving, but some secondary roads, meadows and fields are still under water. The highest degree flood alert continues on the rivers Labe, on Orlice in Tyniste and on Ticha Orlice in Mala Cermna.

Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on 14 March reports on page 2 that the Ohre River in the Louny region has flooded 3,000 hectares of agricultural land, 700 of which are hop plantations, some farm facilities and the road from Pocedelice to Steknik.

Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 14 March reports on page 8 that in the Jaromer area in northwest Bohemia the Elbe River has flooded gardens, meadows and fields, as well as certain industrial and other projects. Because of high water, the "Juta" enterprise in Jaromer had to stop production. Some 250 hectares of meadows and arable land have been flooded in the united farmers cooperatives in Josefov and Jaromer. No serious flood damage has been reported from the East Bohemia Region.

Bratislava SMENA in Slovak on 14 March on page 1 carries an interview with Kornel Remzik, secretary of the Slovak Central Flood Commission, who says that the rivers Vah, Nitra, Zitava and Hron are expected to reach their highest level in 20 years. The highest degree of flood alert is in force for the entire Nitra River; the level of the Danube River is expected to crest at 700 centimeters this year. The Danube's annual average depth is 335 centimeters. In Ruzomberok, water has flooded ground floors in 50 family homes, cellars in 70 homes in Banska Bystrice and a part of the local "Slovenka" plant. The Zitava River flooded some 1,000 hectares of arable land and the Hitrica River 90 hectares, Remzik says.

Most of the reports note that the worst seem to be over.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY IRAQI DELEGATION

Meeting With Honecker

LD171912 East Berlin ADN in English 1710 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 17 Mar (ADN)--Agreement exists between the German Democratic Republic and the Republic of Iraq on major international issues, GDR head of state, Erich Honecker, stressed today. This was a solid basis for further deepening bilateral relations and the long-standing cooperation between the GDR and Iraq in all fields and for joint actions with all anti-imperialist forces to firmly repulse imperialism's course aimed at undermining detente, stepping-up the arms race, pursuing a policy of threats, interfering in countries' internal affairs and oppressing the liberation struggle, Erich Honecker said.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and GDR State Council chairman emphasized this during a broad exchange of views here with Iraq's first deputy prime minister, Taha Yasin Ramadan, a member of the region leadership of the Arab Ba'th Soci 'st Party and of the Revolutionary Command Council.

During the meeting the Iraqi politician passed on cordial greetings from head of state Saddam Husayn, which Erich Honecker warmly reciprocated. Taha Yasin Ramadan briefed the GDR head of state on the policy of the Republic of Iraq and the economic and social achievements of the Iraqi people, and expressed his government's interest in expanding cooperation with the GDR. At the same time, he explained Iraq's position on basic international issues and on the situation in the Near and Middle East, above all, the military conflict between Iraq and Iran.

During the talk, which took place in a frank and constructive atmosphere, the two sides underlined the successful development of bilateral cooperation, especially in the economic and scientific-technical fields. An important role in this was being played by the increasingly effective work of the GDR-Iraq standing committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, currently holding its sixth meeting in Berlin.

At his meeting with Taha Yasin Ramadan, Erich Honecker expressed his country's growing concern at the fresh aggravation of the situation in the Near and Middle East. It was time to return to an honest collective search for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem on a just and realistic basis, as proposed by the Soviet Union, Mr Honecker went on to say. The dangerous aggravation of developments in this region was closely connected with imperialism's policy of confrontation and was a result of the Camp David policy, he said.

Erich Honecker reiterated GDR solidarity with the Arab states that are working for a comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue on a just and realistic basis and rejected the policy of separate deals and interference in the internal affairs of this region's states.

In international relations, it was now a matter of countering the imperialist course of confrontation with even closer cooperation between all anti-imperialist forces. To this end, the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had proposed a comprehensive and far-reaching peace programme, Erich Honecker said.

Imperialism, which was trying from the position of the policy of strength to regain lost ground, had made the Gulf region and the Indian Ocean into a main zone of its military activities against anti-imperialist and national liberation movements, Erich Honecker said. A great danger for international peace and the security of the peoples was emanating from this policy of the escalation of military presence in the Near and Middle East, he added.

The GDR was concerned at the continuing military conflict between Iraq and Iran, from which only the most aggressive circles of imperialism were benefiting. The GDR was more than ever before of the opinion that the conflict had to be ended by political means at the earliest possible date.

The GDR, true to the principles of socialist foreign policy, was guided by strict observance of sovereignty, equality and noninterference in other countries' internal affairs, Erich Honecker said.

Cooperation Minutes

JN172110 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2050 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 17 Mar (INA)--The minutes of the sixth session of the Iraqi-GDR joint committee were signed here today by Hasan 'Ali member of the Revolutionary Command Council [RCC] and trade minister, and Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The minutes provide for bolstering cooperation in the construction industries, agriculture, irrigation and trade.

The signing ceremony was attended by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

It has been decided to hold the committee's next session in Baghdad in the first quarter of 1982.

In another development, Taha Yasin Ramadan met in his place of residence with the head of the Arab missions in the GDR and discussed with them the results of his talks with officials in Berlin. He said that Iraq and the GDR have the full readiness and sincere desire for joint action to create new avenues for cooperation in the interest of the two countries' peoples.

Departure Report

JN181105 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1035 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 18 Mar (INA)--Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolutionary Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, and his delegation left Berlin for Budapest today following a 3-day visit to the GDR.

Ramadan was seen off at the airport by Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the council of ministers; the minister of construction of heavy machinery and equipment; and several senior officials in the GDR.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY ROMANIAN PRIME MINISTER

AU171441 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Mar 81 p 6

[Communique on the official friendship visit by Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the GDR from 10-12 March 1981]

[Text] Upon the invitation of Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was in the GDR for an official friendship visit from 10-12 March 1981.

Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received Ilie Verdet for a friendly talk. On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes which were as cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

The prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania laid a wreath at the Unter den Linden memorial for the victims of fascism and militarism.

During his stay in the GDR the Romanian guest and the personalities accompanying him visited the publicly owned Heinrich Rau heavy machinery construction plant at Wildau.

The GDR Council of Ministers chairman and the prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania held talks which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The prime ministers briefed each other on the preparation for the 10th SED Congress and the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th RCP Congress. They paid tribute to the outstanding successes in further shaping the developed socialist society, which were achieved by the workers class and all working people of the two countries under the leadership of the SED and the RCP.

A comprehensive exchange of views took place concerning the development to date and the further deepening of mutual cooperation and concerning current international issues.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the relations between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania are developing successfully in all fields on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, the declaration of June 1977 and the joint declaration of June 1980. They stressed that the meetings and stipulations of the leading representatives of both parties and states, Erich Honecker, the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to permanently deepen the cooperation between the CDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of socialism and peace are of special importance.

The prime ministers paid tribute to the continuous implementation of the existing agreements and accords on further expending bilateral economic and scientific-technological cooperation. They underlined the importance of the agreement on the exchange of goods for the period 1981-85 signed on 20 January 1981, and of the protocol agreed upon at the same time concerning the exchange of goods in 1981 for the supply of the two economies with raw materials, machines and equipment, with products of the chemical industry, the light industry, agriculture and the foodstuff industry. The increase of the mutual deliveries by about 50 percent, as provided within the framework of the long-term trade agreement, will also guarantee in the future the dynamic development of economic relations, giving constantly increasing importance to cooperation and specialization in production. Now the share of the products from cooperation and specialization already amounts to about one-third of the mutual exchange of goods.

The GDR Council of Ministers chairman and the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania signed the "program on the main directions of developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation, specialization and cooperation of production in important sectors of the economies of the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania through 1990." Thus the economic and scientific-technological cooperation on a stable, long-term basis is reaching a qualitatively higher level. The emphasis lies on the machine-building industry, electrotechnology and electronics, chemical industry, metallurgy, agriculture and on other sectors.

Moreover, a "protocol on the official negotiations between the GDR Council of Ministers chairman and the prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania" was signed.

Both sides assessed the work of the Joint GDR-Romania Commission for Economic Cooperation, the collaboration of the central planning organs and the ministries of industry as positive.

The prime ministers stressed that the successful development of economic cooperation is both in the interest of the two states and peoples and contributes to implementing the comprehensive program to further deepen and improve the cooperation and development of the socialist economic integration and the long-term target programs of the CEMA member-countries.

The partners in the talk said that the relations in the fields of culture and science as well as in other fields are permanently developing and thus contribute to deepening the further mutual understanding of the two peoples.

In the discussion of current international problems the prime ministers stated that the development of the events in Europe and in the world confirms the correctness and relevance of the evaluations and proposals of the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact of May 1980 and of the meeting of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-countries in December last year. They underlined the importance of the constructive proposals contained in those documents for maintaining peace, preserving stability in international relations, limiting and halting the arms race, changing over to disarmament--in particular to nuclear disarmament--renouncing force in international relations, solving conflicts between countries by peaceful means and strengthening the independence and security of peoples.

Both sides confirmed their states' determination to cooperate and collaborate on these aims, together with the other member-countries of the Warsaw Pact, with other countries and with all peace-loving forces. They are of the opinion that it is necessary to further strengthen the solidarity of peoples, all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle against the danger of war, the policy of force, domination and interference into the internal affairs of peoples by imperialism, for a policy of detente and equal cooperation among countries.

The prime ministers underlined the importance of strictly observing all principles and stipulations contained in the Helsinki Final Act. The GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania advocate that the Madrid meeting of the Helsinki conference participating states reach agreements on further practical steps regarding all main questions of strengthening European security and cooperation. Of special importance is the agreement to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Both sides advocate the continuation of the all-European process started in Helsinki.

The prime ministers confirmed the firm solidarity of their states with the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, for peace, national independence and social progress, for overcoming the gap in the economic development of countries and creating a new international economic order on a just and democratic basis.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the talks in the GDR, held within the framework of the official friendship visit of the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Ilie Verdet, as well as the agreements concluded on this occasion contribute to deepening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania and are in the interest of both peoples, socialism and peace.

Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, invited Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, for an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Berlin, 12 Mar 1981

HONECKER SPEAKS AT USSR PAVILION AT LEIPZIG FAIR

AU172205 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Mar 81 p 6

[Speech by State Council Chairman Erich Honecker on his visit to the USSR pavilion at the Leipzig Spring Fair on 15 March, accompanied by USSR Ambassador Abrasimov and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Valentin Makeyev]

[Text] Dear Comrade Makeyev, dear Comrade Abrasimov, I am pleased to be able to welcome you very cordially to the Liepzig Spring Fair, shortly after the 26th CPSU Congress. We have gladly honored your invitation for the traditional visit to the USSR pavilion. All the more so since precisely in these days and weeks the latest peace initiative of the Soviet Union underlines the importance of that country which was the first in the history of mankind to enter the path to socialism. That, as we all know, was linked from the very beginning with the famous decree on peace.

The Soviet Union's proposals for safeguarding world peace, made by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev from the tribune of the 26th party congress, found worldwide response.

The GDR and all its citizens vigorously support these proposals.

The GDR people are greatly satisfied with the fact that in view of the imperialist policy of intensified armament, which involves the danger of a nuclear world war, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev submitted a program of peace and disarmament to the entire world public at the 26th CPSU Congress, thus providing mankind with the means to eliminate the danger of a nuclear world war. It is essential to take advantage of this opportunity.

The latest proposals of the Soviet Union for maintaining peace, continuing the policy of detente, limiting armament and implementing disarmament have introduced mankind to a new phase of the struggle for peace and disarmament. Now it is necessary to act in accordance with the old German saying: Enough words have been exchanged, let us now see action. May the peoples and governments of the West understand the historic step toward peace by the Soviet Union and act accordingly.

Dear friends and comrades, together with the Soviet class brothers we are heartily pleased about the impressive successes of the Soviet country. We congratulate you on these successes in implementing the 10th 5-Year Plan, which are reflected in the form of the pavilion and in the models of the Soviet exhibition at the Leipzig fair, in a concentrated and convincing manner.

We have studied with particular attention the numerous innovations and developments in all kinds of fields, which were presented by the USSR foreign trade associations. With the same attention, we studied those exhibits which demonstrate the progress of socialist economic integration in bilateral and multilateral cooperation. We also took great interest in the successful exhibition of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, which has developed into a prosperous socialist country during the more than 40 years of its existence within the Union of Soviet Republics.

Dear friends and comrades, inspired by the rich experiences of Lenin's party and by the great prospects which have been opened up for the cause of peace, socialism and communism at the supreme forum of the CPSU, the 10th congress of our party will hold consultations and adopt decisions concerning the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR in a few weeks. You may take it for granted that the socialist GDR will continue to honorably and under all conditions fulfill its task as a cornerstone of socialism and peace on the border between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The good economic results of 1980 and theprevious years, the diligence and the enterprising work of our working people, have created a firm starting point for this.

The program of specialization and cooperation of production between the GDR and USSR through 1990 is also a reliable basis for the future dynamic development of our foreign trade relations. An expression of this is the trade volume of more than R50 billion, that we jointly envisage for 1981-85, a volume which is unique in the world.

The results of our working, our cooperation in science, technology and production, determine the new level and pace of development of our collaboration. This collaboration is a decisive guarantee for strengthening socialism and consolidating peace at the same time.

There is enormous strength in our alliance. In accordance with the SED program, we are guided by the historic truth that the vital interests of the GDR as a socialist worker-peasant state are in agreement with the interests of the Soviet Union and the community of socialist states. We are proceeding from the fact that the GDR can only solve its historic tasks when collaborating with the country of Lenin and the other fraternal countries.

Dear friends and comrades, I ask you to raise your glass together with me and drink to the unshakable friendship and cooperation of our parties, states and peoples; to the glorious CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee headed by its general secretary, the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, our friend and comrade, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev; and to get new successes for our common cause of peace, socialism and communism.

Reagan Greetings

AU171724 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Leipzig (ADN)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan has sent the following greetings message to the Leipzig Spring Fair 1981:

It is a great pleasure for me to welcome you on behalf of the people of the United States of America to my country's exhibition at the Leipzig Spring Fair 1981. The products at the exhibition prove the high performance capacity and skill of the U.S. workers and industry.

International trade is advantageous for all countries of the world. Therefore, we welcome the opportunity which the famous Leipzig fair is offering to us for further developing trade with the GDR and the numerous other countries which are represented here. I hope that our participation will contribute to better understanding and will foster cooperation among peoples.

[Signed] Ronald Reagan [signature printed in facsimile]

MUTUAL TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH POLAND

LD180157 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle and Ryszard Karski, Polish minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, signed a protocol on 1981 mutual trade and services in Leipzig today.

BERLIN DEPUTY MAYOR URGES INCREASED FRG-GDR TRADE

LD172340 Hamburg DPA in German 1654 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Leipzig, 17 Mar (DPA)--In the view of Guido Brunner, Berlin deputy mayor and senator for economic affairs, trade with the GDR should be used as a way of progressively improving the atmosphere. After a conversation with GDR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil in Leipzig on Tuesday, Brunner said that interesting prospects had opened up for contacts and possible business. Before his talk Brunner, addressing the press, had called for the inclusion to a greater extent of Berlin in intra-German trade.

At his meeting with Beil he raised the problem of the increased enchange requirement for Western visitors to the GDR. He referred to the considerable burden placed on less well off people and suggested that a positive step would be effective in terms of improving the atmosphere, Brunner said afterwards. Beil took note of what he said. Brunner is the first Berlin senator for economic affairs to visit the Leipzig Fair.

WEST BERLIN TO RETURN SCULPTURES TO EAST BERLIN

AU172130 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--According to an announcement by West Berlin Mayor Hans-Jochen Vogel and senator for economy Guido Brunner before the city assembly, the Senat will return the Schinkel sculptures of the Castle Bridge Ensemble, which had been evacuated during the last war to West Berlin, to the GDR capital. This step has been assessed positively by the GDR Government.

COTTBUS BEZIRK COURT SENTENCES TRANSIT ABUSER

AU131845 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Mar 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Convicted for Abusing the Transit Agreement"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 11 Mar 81 the Cottbus Bezirk court sentenced agent Walter Schmidt of (West) Berlin to 6 years of imprisonment for crimes under Section 105 of the Penal Code in abuse of the transit agreement. The Ford automobile with license plate B-PZ 309 used and prepared for the crime was impounded.

It was proved at the main trial that Schmidt, who has previous court convictions for inflicting bodily injury and for obtaining money under false pretenses, had been recruited and employed by a gang operating from West Berlin carrying out criminal acts on the GDR transit routes. In doing so he systematically abused the transit agreement at the order of professional criminal Samir Ibrahim and of other criminal elements and, disguised as a tourist, repeatedly carried out assignments as a courier of the gang and grossly violated the rules for visits to the GDR. To perpetrate his crimes he attempted in December 1980 to violently evade a routine identity check at the GDR Hirschberg border crossing point.

SECURITY ORGANS DETAIN 'AGENTS' HEYDEN, WILKE

AU172132 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 11 March 1981, the GDR security organs caught red-handed Ralf Heyden, resident of Berlin (West), at GDR border crossing station Horst, and Uwe Wilke, president of Berlin (West), at GDR border crossing station Berlin-Invalidenstrasse, and detained them. As agents of a gang operating from West Berlin they had together participated in crimes on the transit routes of the GDR. Preliminary procedures were instituted and warrants of arrest were issued. The cars used in the crime--a Mercedes with license plate B-UH 165 and a Citroen with license plate B-ZR 451--were impounded.

FLOOD DAMAGE TO BORDER FORTIFICATIONS REPORTED

LD172244 Hamburg DPA in German 1317 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Eschwege, 17 Mar (DPA)--This weekend the high water of the Werra River has damaged the GDR border fortifications more than had been assumed. A spokesman of the central command of the Federal Frontier Force said in Kassel on Tuesday that the flood water had undermined and carried away a total of 1,000 meters of fencing in various places. Repair work could take several months. The worst damage was recorded in the vicinity of Bad-Sooden/Allendorf in Werra-Meissner Bezirk with the collapse of some 500 meters of metal fence to which the SM 70 automatic firing devices are attached. GDR Border Troops in dingies were busy on the weekend defusing the endangered installations by remote firing to stop them drifting to West German territory.

MILITARY MEDICINE SOCIETY HOLDS FESTIVITY

AU161844 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Mar 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Service for the Protection of Life: Military Physicians' Activities Valued in Potsdam"]

[Text] Potsdam (ADN)--The GDR Military Medicine Society commemorated its 10-year existence at a festive event in Potsdam on Friday. Prof Ludwig Mecklinger, minister of health, paid tribute to the Society's activities in the service of socialist national defense for the protection of health and life.

In his festive speech, senior medical counselor Prof Hans Gestewitz, the president of the GDR Military Medicine Society, drew up a positive balance sheet. He stressed that the confrontation course of the most aggressive imperialist quarters, particularly of the United States, Great Britain and the FRG, NATO's long-term armament program, the Brussels missile decisions and the unbridled anticommunist war psychosis also require revolutionary vigilance from all medical men, as well as a personal commitment to the protection of life for the people's benefit.

Participating in the festive event were Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, deputy minister of national defense; Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, head of the SED Central Committee Department for Security Questions; Dr Werner Hering, head of the SED Central Committee Department for Health Policy; Guenther Jahn, first secretary of the SED Potsdam Bezirk leadership; and senior medical counselor Prof Dr Mitja Rappoport, chairman of the coordination council of the GDR's medical-scientific societies.

BRIEFS

LADA CAR SALES--East Berlin, 13 Mar (DPA)--Contrary to earlier agreements, the Soviet Union is to cut drastically exports of Lada cars to the GDR in 1981 and 1982. The 5-year protocol (1981-85), signed about a year ago, originally provided for the GDR to receive a total of nearly 160,000 Lada and Volga cars. Instead, informed circles in East Berlin say, of the about 30,000 Lada's earmarked for delivery this year only about 1,500 will be supplied, and about 3,000 in 1982. It seems that the main cause for this change was both the increased endeavors by the Soviet Union to increase exports of Lada cars to Western countries and the GDR's high trade deficit vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. Mainly due to the rise in oil prices, Western economic experts have calculated, the GDR's cumulative trade deficit vis-a-vis the Soviet Union amounted to 7,700 million valuta marks during 1975 to 1979. During that period about 10 percent of GDR imports from the Soviet Union were not covered by barter deals. [Excerpt] [Hamburg DPA in German 1638 GMT 13 Mar 81 LD]

MINE MODERNIZATION--A mine in the Trusetal area of Suhl Bezirk extracts high-grade minerals for the GDR economy, namely, ores, feldspar, and calcium fluoride which are indispensable raw materials for the paint industry, cement works, and metallurgical and electrical engineering sectors. But the favorable conditions of open-pit mining have reached a point where only a few of these rocks can be extracted. This is why the miners employ science and technology to penetrate the interior of the mountain. It is planned to use modern large-size mining equipment such as is being used in potash mining and by the Wismut [German-Soviet corporation]. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1839 GMT 10 Mar 81 DW]

COMPUTER PLANT ACHIEVEMENTS--The 70,000 working people of the Robotron combine have increased their output to a point where a new computer leaves the plant every 12 hours. The most efficient product of this combine is an electronic data processing installation which can carry out nearly 500,000 computing operations within a second. It is planned to deliver 30 such installations to the Soviet Union by the opening day of the 10th SED Congress. Meanwhile, the combine supplies consumers in 60 countries. [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 10 Mar 81 DW]

CANADIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH PUJA

LD171914 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 17 Mar (MTI)--Accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Karoly Szarka, visiting Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan called on the Martonvasar agricultural research institute, near Budapest.

The institute is improving wheat, maize and barley and carries out general research on plant growing. It has lively relations with corresponding institutes in Canada for the exchange of wheat and maize seeds, and scientific publications.

The Ambassador to Budapest Dorothy Jane Armstrong was also there.

Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Dr Mark Rudolf MacGuigan placed a wreath at the Hungarian heroes' monument at the Budapest heroes' square on Tuesday.

Following his official talks with his host, Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja continued in the Foreign Ministry. At the talks, held in an open atmosphere, they reviewed the actual questions of international life, as well as the situation of Hungarian-Canadian relations.

MacGuigan Press Conference

LD172334 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Correspondent Eva Vertes reports on the press conference given this afternoon by the Canadian secretary of state for external affairs:

It was an important and successful event. This is how his 2-day talks in Hungary were described by Mark MacGuigan, the first Canadian secretary of state for external affairs to visit Hungary, or for that matter, Eastern Europe. He was referring to the topic of both bilateral and multilateral relations. As far as the latter is concerned, as he said, to the surprise of both parties, the Hungarian and Canadian stands on virtually all fundamental world political problems are identical, at least in respect of the final objectives. But even getting to know and discussing the differences arising from approaches or attitudes were extremely useful, said the foreign minister. We became acquainted with each other's standpoints, which could have a positive effect also from the point of view of the two systems of alliance, since Hungary is a member of the Warsaw Pact and Canada belongs to NATO.

To a question on the Brezhnev proposals, he replied that the Ottawa government welcomes and supports the continuation of a dialogue. At the proper time it will agree with a well-prepared Soviet-American summit meeting, but it does not consider the present time suitable. And, as he remarked, this depends to a large degree, in his opinion, with the USSR's intentions regarding Poland.

A representative of Budapest radio asked what the Ottawa government's opinion is in view of the fact that the United States' commitment in El Salvador is a fairly important political topic in Canada today. Mark MacGuigan answered as follows:

[Begin MacGuigan recording in English, fading into Hungarian translation] Our policy is that no country should supply arms to another country which is in a state of civil disorder, such as in El Salvador. [end recording]

The Canadian foreign minister recalled President Reagan's discussions in Ottawa last week at which he said that the United States does not intend military intervention, but strives for a political settlement. As Reagan said there, the present deliveries are intended only to balance these coming from the Eastern camp. Canada supports a political settlement.

Finally I would mention that the Canadian foreign minister said that his country is interested also in the capital investment possibilities of the Hungarian 5-year plan schemes, and this was also discussed at the 2-day consultations with Hungarian partners.

REPORTAGE ON SARLOS ADDRESS AT PPF CONGRESS

Radio Report

LD150030 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Reportage on the first day's session of the Seventh PPF Congress, held in Budapest, including recorded excerpts of the report delivered by Istvan Sarlos, secretary general of the PPF]

[Text] [Reporter] Following the opening words by Gyula Kallai, the delegates approved the agenda. As the first point on the agenda, Secretary General Istvan Sarlos submitted the report of the National Council to the congress. At the beginning of his speech he referred to the lines by the author of our national anthem, which proclaim the main message of the congress above the presidium's rostrum:

[Sarlos] The thought which appears as a slogan here in this hall comes from Koelcsey, but as a slogan it is addressed to us, the citizens of Hungary engaged in the construction of socialism: Act, create, enrich, and the homeland will flower. This succinct sentence calls on us to work, think, and, in today's language, to engage in public life. Everyone is in a position to serve our people and country successfully. It is everyone's duty to build his own bricks into the foundations of the work being created--Socialist Hungary. Today and tomorrow we will discuss what our tasks should be in the interests of the realization of the plans which strengthen the unity of the people, secure our well being and provide a foundation for the future. We want to participate in everything that improves on what exists and that helps in overcoming what is bad or unsatisfactory.

We are thinking in terms of the people and nation when we speak about the duties of the PPF. We are endeavoring that there should be that harmony between our deeds and our words, which the working people and the socialist work of construction equally require. We are endeavoring to understand the desires and aims of the millions and to work out an understandable and acceptable program in the service which we have undertaken.

[Reporter] Peace unquestionably occupies first place among the desires and aims of the millions:

[Sarlos] The policy proclaimed and represented by the socialist world requires and can result in peaceful coexistence, dialogue between peoples and governments, the solution of disputed issues by way of negotiation and the elimination of the backwardness which affects a large proportion of mankind by joint endeavors, the 26th CPSU Congress expressed its faith in this policy. Our congress, too, welcomes the peace endeavors of the 26th CPSU Congress and its initiatives.

[Reporter] Secretary General Istvan Sarlos devoted a significant part of his report to the idea of national unity:

[Sarlos] The PPF is the political movement of the realization and extension of socialist popular national unity. As faithful sons of our homeland, we have created the popular national unity for bringing about our national unity, our democratic and socialist society. It is a marvellous aspect of our age that we can be consistent fighters in the cause of socialism and faithful citizens of our Hungarian homeland at one and the same time. In the interests of strengthening unity, it is precisely because of this that we have taken into consideration the characteristics of our country and people in relation to every task.

If we want to strengthen national unity in Hungary, then at every stage of development, at working out the tasks to be undertaken, beyond the determination of the general political goal and the application of the experiences of the international workers movement, everything that makes Hungarians Hungarian must attain realization. All our historical experiences, every trial and success in the past of the Hungarian people must be present, and those deeply rooted traditions and customs which we have developed in the past and at present, in the course of social cohabitation, must play a part. What we usually refer to as the Hungarian character must play a decisive role.

It is often discussed whether it is possible to create unity between people who hold different world views. Our answer is, naturally, yes, because independently of world view, there are goals which can be accepted by everyone who likes to work, who is decent and who loves his country. Such goals are the independence, sovereignty and enrichment of the homeland. Peace, freedom, security, the realization of human rights and the abolition of exploitation are concepts which also belong here. These are political goals, but the acceptance of even one of these can make someone an active participant in our unity.

It is our correctly applied principles, good political work and people's willingness to cooperate which made it possible for religious people and ecclesiastic leaders, clergymen and prelates, to participate in the work of the PPF, in the spirit of the agreement between the state and the churches. This participation means at the same time that, beyond representation, the churches also support our educational policy, our activities aimed at the planned improvement of our standard of living and circumstances of life and the protection of the environment. We are glad to acknowledge that they represent, at home and abroad alike, the government's peace policy and its endeavor to strengthen our friendship with other peoples.

The nationalities living in our country--Germans, Slovaks, south Slavs, Romanians--are citizens possessing equal rights with us, Hungarians, and having the same possibilities. They often refer to this fact because they have found that their loyalty to their national culture, their adherence to their historical traditions, and the fact that they cultivate their vernacular do not loosen but rather strengthen their links with our common homeland.

We must not forget that there are millions of Hungarians living outside our borders. We as them to be hardworking citizens of their new homeland who serve progress. We hope that they are familiar with the present life of our country and we are confident that they agree with our goals and endeavors. We profess that the nationalities living in the socialist countries are fulfilling the role of a bridge linking us; for that reason it is in our mutual interest to stimulate and support the development of nationality life and culture.

We follow with interest the development of the fate of Hungarians living outside our borders, irrespective of the social system of their country. We take pleasure in all their successes and regard the creations of their artists as important components of the universal Hungarian culture.

We are aware that a unity in which every individual agrees with everything all the time is almost inconceivable. However, the contrary views and debates, the existing conflicts of interest, can be resolved within the framework of well-worked out and implemented policies.

[Reporter] The secretary general of the PPF stressed the inseparable unity of socialism and democracy; however, there are still tasks in the interest of realizing this principle.

[Sarlos] It is a habit with us to require that democracy should be asserted for the first time when a person enters employment. Thus the specific relations between rights and duties the young man meets for the first time when he takes his first step in life, however, in a society building socialist democracy must prevail not only in the administration of public affairs, not only in the appearance of socially organized work, but also in other fields of life: in the family, in private relationships, in culture, in education, in spare time activities and other leisure pursuits. Every man must see others as equals, but at the same time he must hold himself equal with others.

This requirement, however, is often not observed today. There are men who adopt the attitude of minor royalty, who look down upon their fellow men, who go on giving orders, do not respect the views of others and injure their self-respect. This attitude can have various reasons: lack of consideration for others, fear of other people's opinions, the apparently easier path of ordering others about, following examples taken over from old times, or the dissimilation of the lack of preparedness. We must take steps against this under all circumstances. We do nto tolerate abuse of positions and power. Power belongs to the people and if it employs somebody to exercise it, then this obliges not to rule but to serve the cause. But we must not forget either that attitudes of a petty monarch can come about often where and when there are people who tolerate this. In order that an institution can function democratically, it is necessary that every man working there should understand that he is a member of equal rank in the community, its employee, and that he must conduct himself and talk with every member of the community in a human manner.

It is also necessary for democracy that in the working processes discipline, organization and if necessary carrying out orders should prevail characteristically. We must not regard democracy as unauthorized to set duties for individuals. In our country every citizen has rights and duties. These prevail not in isolation and nor independently of each other but are organically linked. It has been our proven practice for years that the most important laws and regulations should be discussed by the citizens locally or nationwide on a large scale. Nevertheless it happens sometimes that the organ submitting an idea for discussion has already formulated its own standpoint and is organizing the debate in such a way and under such conditions which are to prove the correctness of its stand. This is playing with democracy, and for this reason it must not be accepted. This method must be replaced by meetings leading to real and useful discussions.

There is no man or organ that is infallible and unerring; there is not and cannot be any time when the fate or future of any domain can depend on the will of a single man. In connection with democracy it is also often a subject of debate whether under the influence of the difficulties of domestic or international situations there can be times when democracy must be restricted. Here we must say that at all times one can make progress only by democratic methods. This also means that we must create an atmosphere in which the citizen can voice his opinion without fear, and must not fear any adverse consequence of an opinion voiced or of being reprimanded. But as it still happens that men who argue, criticize mistakes and search for new things are pushed aside or their attitude is reprimanded, we must stand by these so-called unruly men and our committees must take the lead in this field too.

It is a great merit of our society that it can make changes when the time for change has come. It is our fault on the other hand that at times we do not see in good time that the time for change has come, and if for this reason change comes later, then our cares multiply and their solution becomes more difficult. The change in the rhythm of development, the effect of world market fluctuations and the lack of the necessary means make it difficult to imagine that an economy can always run smoothly and without mistakes. For this reason it is important to keep an eye constantly on the prevailing domestic and international economic situations and to analyze them so that we can discover the possibilities and can then work out economic programs that ensure further progress.

Our population knows the Sixth 5-Year Plan and understands that now the main task is the consolidation of results. Even the maintenance of what we have requires serious, careful work, but this work will bear its fruit--the possibility of further progress.

Society's business is not only to ensure that the citizens should obtain material resources commensurate with their work but also that it should also create conditions for a wise and practical use of money. To this end it is necessary that the standard of quality of consumer goods should be improved, there should be a wider choice, and shopping should become easier. The Hungarian people have always been an industrious people who love work and creation, and they still are. But this is no longer enough by itself. Today it is necessary for someone who loves work also to work well that he is well-trained in his craft, and should be well versed in worldly affairs and well-educated.

It is the task of the state to make it possible that every citizen, independent of his material resources, should have access to the treasures of culture, should learn to know and enjoy them. Institutions that are catering to this must work out programs in which they open up the phenomena of life, in which they also sincerely speak about things that are bad and also that which creates tensions, but their main aim should be that together with this and above all they should encourage human attitudes which serve the good of society.

It is clear to us that the tastes of the people are extremely varied. We cannot even imagine that we should all have the same tastes. And so no one must be prevented from shaping his life in accordance with his individual tastes. But there should be a social concensus that individual taste should not offend others, should not undermine morals, should not depreciate real values and should not proclaim as valuable something that lacks value. This is a program in which the state, the state's institutions and society's organs must all take part.

Television Report

LD151716 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1720 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Report by Istvan Sarlos, secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front, at the 14 March session of the Seventh PPF Congress in Budapest--recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemed congress: Nearly 4 and a half years have passed since the Sixth PPF Congress. This was a period full of events and difficulties, but what is far more important, it was also full of significant successes. The 12th MSZMP Congress provided a comprehensive analysis of these years during which the party's unbroken policy, going back over 2 decades and representing and serving the people's interests, was asserted. Today and tomorrow we will be discussing the tasks which we need to accomplish to strengthen the unity of the people, provide for prosperity and lay the foundations of the future. We have participated in the drafting of the plans and now, in the course of their realization, we are requesting a part in all activities designed to increase material, intellectual and moral values. We ask to be allowed to take part in everything that may improve existing things and may help in the elimination of whatever is bad or unsuitable. This endeavor characterized the members of our elected bodies and our activists in the course of the work carried out during the past few years. This was also characteristic of the preparations made for the congress. Allow me to express my thanks to the members of our elected bodies and to our activists for the work they carried out over the last few years.

Our citizens are acquainted with our results and consider them to be substantial. However, they are also aware of the difficulties in our lives and the reasons behind them. The conclusion they have drawn from this is that we should work better and with a greater sense of responsibility than heretofore if we want to take even one step ahead. The statements of hundreds of thousands ofpeople and the good work of millions prove that our people agree with our socialist objectives.

Our Constitution guarantees the possibility for the assertion of democracy; however, it can only guarantee this possibility. The role of the laws is important but it is equally important that our institutions, both individually and collectively, should be democratic.

In the functioning of individual institutions the democratic characteristics of activities are circumscribed by measures adopted for their introduction. Nevertheless, to ensure that an institution functions in a democratic way it is necessary that all people employed by it should serve well the political objectives and every man working there should understand that he is a community member of equal rank, a community employee, and that he must conduct himself and talk with every member of the community in a human manner. It is also necessary for democracy that in the working processes discipline, organization and, if necessary, the carrying out of orders should characteristically prevail. We must not regard democracy as unauthorized to set duties to individual men.

It has been a well-tested practice for a number of years to submit the most important laws and meansures to consultations among the people both locally and on a nationwide scale. The decisive point about these debates is to ensure that both the people concerned and those who are qualified may take part in the discussions. It is the PPF's duty to increase the number of those who are informed by providing regular information and by public discussion of matters important to society. Participation and voicing one's opinions do not amount to full democracy. These must be followed by a very important step, the taking of which is the duty of the leaders. They must give their views about the opinions and proposals made. An answer need not always mean acceptance. Indeed, it may mean the rejection of a proposal or opinion voiced. Nonetheless, a rejection should be made on the basis of appropriate reasons and sufficient circumspection. Naturally we expect that when an agreement is reached in words, it should also be followed by actions.

We consider PPF forums to be suitable for the discussion of all the vital problems of our society. During the consideration of these, views differing from our own and even those opposing ours may be expressed. We should undertake--and we do indeed undertake--to accept these debates because we know that we can persuade those holding differing views with arguments about the righness of our objectives, and not with rejections.

We are social beings and for this reason the ability to adapt ourselves to life can only be assured through a comprehensive preparation for life. This requires that the family, which plays a part of decisive importance in society, should be able to carry out the tasks of education on the basis of its internal life and equilibrium. The family is the primary community and pillar of society which is the point of departure for the shaping of man with socialist principles and conduct. A family atmosphere characterized by friendship, humaneness and culture can create the ability to make friends and establish contact with others. It is a good thing if the problems, delights, successes and failures of life are put on the agenda of family discussions. In the shaping of character the objective is to bring about the formation of beautiful, good and noble characteristics. However, all this cannot be acquired without the ability to recognize and reject what is bad.

It would not be a good thing if our children were to grow up in families in which their desires are unconditionally fulfilled and in which they acquire an idealized view of the world because, when they leave the confines of their families, even only temporarily, they will receive impressions which will contradict what they heard before and this may bring about a break in the formation of their individuality. There always have been and there still are differences in the views and conduct of different generations living together. This is natural because it is not the duty of the generation that is growing up to accept what exists and to undertake to continue it in the accustomed way. It is the task of the young generation to understand how that which exists has come about as a result of the tireless snd demoted work of the previous generation and to give credit for such work.

At the same time it should enrich life with its own new conceptions which require an ever faster rate of development. It is the task of all the people to welcome newly created things with good will and understanding and to see these not as a rejection of their own activities but as their continuation in accordance with the requirements of the age.

Esteemed comrades! When we are reviewing the current situation we may say that, in spite of the undoubtedly existing problems, the situation in Hungary is good and well balanced. We should strive to ensure that the noting of this true fact should not result in complacency but that it should encourage the working out of new ways and means toward progress. At the elections we accepted as our national program the objectives laid down at the 12th party congress, and within these the program designed to improve our economic situation. We should like to reiterate at this forum that we will participate in the realization of these programs and of the sixth 5-year plan.

Socialist society is the society of labor characterized by the fact that it respects all work which is well done and appreciates all working men. This order of priorities is very important. The work being done comes first and is then followed by appreciation. Since there are differences in people's talents, willingness and diligence, these should also be asserted in wages. We hear the word "talent" very often. On occasion its use is mistakenly confined only to the cultural or scientific spheres, although the word itself indicates that in some kind of work or in some form of community action a person can provide more than the average and provides more than what the given conditions apparently make possible. For this reason we must recognize those who can carry out outstanding work so that we may assist in the development of their talents.

The Hungarian people has always been an industrious people that loves work and creation. It still is. But this is no longer enough by itself. Today it is also necessary for someone who loves work to work well that he may be well-trained in his craft, well-versed in worldly affairs and well-educated. This is why we consider important those programs that create the possibilities for education for every social stratum and age group. We support all endeavors designed to disseminate widely human knowledge, both within and outside the schools, and which raise the level of education and provide a new meaning for human life as a result of knowledge.

Culture is a common treasure. To ensure that it really becomes one it is not enough for the creators of culture to work for or for the state to create the necessary conditions, but citizens, too, must make efforts to acquire it. The products of culture must be created in the service of the community and the creators of culture can produce real values if they are acquainted with the taste of the public, if they want to meet the requirements of the public and if they assist the (?development) of taste and the enhancement of requirements by their qualifications, willingness and knowledge. We need people who live, think and work in a socialist way for both the solution of current tasks and the shaping of the future. We are talking about people who are aware of what is going on in the world, who are not familiar with apathy, who are helpful and prepared to take the initiative and who really think in terms of the people and the nation.

Esteemed congress! We have been brought to this congress by the concept of agreement. It was agreement that has made it possible for us to be able to report at this conference about effective work. Agreement characterizes our present and, we hope, will be even more characteristic of our future. We are confident that the report of the national council will be acceptable to your opinions. I ask you to debate and accept the report, the draft resolution and our written reports. Thank you. [applause]

MAGYAR NEMZET Report

AU171815 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 15 Mar 81 pp 1-4

[Address by Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary general of the National Council of the PPF, at the 14 March session of the Seventh PPF Congress in Budapest: "Report by Istvan Sarlos"]

[Excerpts] The world is in constant motion and development. The socialist countries, representing a policy of detente based on equality among countries, are playing a determining role in that motion and development. Mankind needs peace, friendship and understanding. Through armament and a slanderous campaign, the adversaries of detente can achieve a temporary halt in peaceful processes, but the political and economic clashes that develop as a result unmask their intentions, and we will ultimately reach a new phase of detente.

The policy proclaimed and represented by the socialist world calls for and can result in peaceful coexistence, a dialogue among peoples and governments, solution of disputed issues through negotiations, and liquidation through joint efforts of the backwardness afflicting a considerable part of mankind. Detente constitutes an era of development that has come about at the initiative of the socialist countries. Still, the socialist endeavors serve not only their own, but all peoples' interests. That is why sober-minded leaders of countries of other social systems have also accepted and approved our initiatives to that end.

The 26th CPSU Congress professed its commitment to this policy. Comrade Brezhnev's report included significant proposals concerning a continuation of bilateral and multilateral negotiations, holding back the arms race, postponing the missile deployment program, continuing the arms reduction talks and confidence-building measures. These constitute clear and tangible proof that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries allied with it wish to serve the cause of peace and cooperation. Our congress, too, welcomes the 26th CPSU Congress' peace endeavors and initiative-taking steps.

We do so all the more since we identify ourselves with the MSZMP's and the Hungarian Government's foreign policy. We agree with this foreign policy, because it strives to expand our country's relations without yielding our principles. We approve it, because it provides a clear and comprehensible explanation for our intentions; it presents, in harmony with the rest of the socialist countries, the means for resolving every issue through negotiations, and it unconditionally supports the independence and freedom fight of the peoples of the world.

The PPF has good relations beyond our borders with movements involving endeavors similar to ours and with political parties professing views that are in many respects identical to ours. Through the National Peace Council and the solidarity committee, which operate within our framework, we are in contact with more than 100 foreign committees, with which we also try to come to an understanding, primarily in the interest of maintaining peace and liquidating backwardness.

Through our international activitiy we also support the struggle aimed at eliminating hunger, illiteracy, the epidemics that decimate certain peoples and the policy hostile to mankind that disturbs the life of all of us. At the same time, we keep everyone interested in our fate constantly informed on the ways in which we shape our present and in which we prepare ourselves for future tasks. This is a duty that calls on our past for considerable efforts which require the approval and support of our citizens, but we take it upon ourselves to fulfill them because that lies in the interests of our fatherland and people.

Our country enjoys remarkable prestige throughout the world. Not only is our good work instrumental in this success, but also the fact that we are part of the socialist world and allies of the Soviet Union and the rest of the friendly countries.

That is one reason why we treat commendations addressed to us with caution, particularly when they regard us as the oasis of the socialist world. Such a dubious recognition wants to elevate us above the rest of the socialist countries, in order to turn us, at the same time, against each other. We do not want any of that, because we are familiar with the life of our friends as well and know that, like us, they, too, are making efforts to make their own country flourish.

Socialist society is a society of work, a characteristic of which is the fact that it recognizes every well-done job and treats every industrious person with respect. The sequence is very important. The work performed comes first and that is recognized by wages. And since there are differences in people's ability, willingness and diligence, that must be felt in wages as well. It is necessary to go beyond the situation where wages are apportioned on an egalitarian basis and not according to the quality of the job performed. It is necessary to go beyond the state of affairs, too, where wages commensurate with work are accepted only in principle and where there is an endeavor to apply them only among those participating in production. Turning differentiation into general practice is ensured by applying it to all areas of work, including that of the leaders. However, a prerequisite for that is for the wage system, too, to promote a proportional remuneration for performance.

The value of human work can be acknowledged not only through material means, but also through moral recognition. We often encounter the fact that good words of recognition, praise, are more difficult to come by than material reward. A frequent reason for this is that it is supposed that everyone is more pleased with money than with words of recognition. There are different prerequisites for financial and for moral recognition. The two cannot be replaced or substituted for each other. We regard as important that, beyond ensuring material conditions, moral recognition--from good words to a high decoration--be manifest according to the actual performance, on merit.

Social development has transformed conditions of ownership and raised people onto a higher moral, intellectual and political level. Also, people's living conditions have changed and continue to change constantly. Undetected, new demands arise and create tension brought about by a lack of possibilities. This lack is almost natural, but its extent can be reduced if it becomes clear to more and more people: Goods have to be produced first, and only then can they be apportioned. Harmony between requirements and the chances for satisfying them can be improved through the joint good work of all of us.

FLOOD SITUATION REMAINS CRITICAL IN DELTA

LD171028 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Summary] The flood situation remains most critical in the delta of the Fekete Koros and the Feher Koros where a third-degree flood alert is in force. The Tisza is expected to crest on its middle and lower section at the end of the month. The Danube will crest at Budapest tomorrow.

BRIEFS

MARJAI VISIT TO FINLAND--On Wednesday, Mauno Koivisto, chairman of the Finnish Government, received Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai in Helsinki. Prior to the meeting, Jozsef Marjai had talks with Paavo Vayrynen, Finnish minister of foreign affairs. During the day, the Hungarian deputy premier visited a few large industrial enterprises at the Finnish capital and its outskirts. Wednesday evening, Ambassador Dr Tivadar Matusek held a reception in Jozsef Marjai's honor at the Helsinki Hungarian Embassy. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 12 Mar 81 p 1 AU]

RADOM DELEGATION MEETS RAKOWSKI; ALERT CANCELED

LD172332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski received the Presidium of the Interfactory Founding Committee of Solidarity, Radom region, in Warsaw yesterday [17 March].

A communique, issued after the meeting, states that the demands made by the NSZZ Solidarity in connection with the present social and economic situation in Radom Voivodship as well as issues connected with the events of June 1976 were the subject of the meeting. It was decided that the deputy premier will set up a commission and send it to Radom within a week in order to examine the current problems of the voivodship and the town as well as the resolutions put forward by the NSZZ Solidarity. In connection with these decisions the NSZZ Solidarity, Radom region, has called off the strike alert beginning today.

WALESA TO ASK PREMIER'S PARDON FOR TENSION

LD171500 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] A meeting took place in Radom yesterday between representatives of the town's inhabitants and NSZZ Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa. Lech Walesa gave a press conference after the meeting.

Replying to questions, Lech Walesa said, among other things: It is a pity that our meeting did not take place sooner with the Solidarity activists in Radom. Perhaps it would have been possible to avoid the tensions created in the last year. It is a pity because I personally declared and to a certain degree have given a guarantee that the new premier can rely on 90 days of peace. I shall say it plainly: I shall have to ask for the pardon of General Jaruzelski. I feel this to be my duty.

Replying to further questions, Lech Walesa said: The government is very concerned about the social and economic situation in the country. Let us give them a little time to govern. With strikes we shall simply destroy ourselves. We must all stand together at present and we must be guided by consideration. The economic situation in the country is quite catastrophic. Even bread coupons are being printed. We must endure mentally and act so that the coming generations shall not curse us. If you will curse now, then in 10 year's time people will not believe anybody in this country. Let us remember that those who are now strongly applauding us will demand bread in 1 month.

Another question concerned the elections. Lech Walesa replied: Let us carry out elections, let us learn how to sit with the government representatives at the same table. Let us talk and discuss. Another question concerned the labor day celebrations. The reply was: We shall celebrate May Day in working man's fashion, with our hearts worn on our sleeves yet with no money and without any unnecessary show for the occasion.

FARMERS STAGE SIT-IN AT BYDGOSZCZ ZSL OFFICE

LD171604 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Mar (PAP)--Some 100 farmers on March 16 started a sit-in strike at the United Peasants' Party [ZSL] headquarters in Bydgoszcz to press for new elections of delegates of the current board of the provincial administration of Agricultural Circles and Organizations (WZKIOR), the Warsaw newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY reported today.

It said that the striking farmers, members of the newly formed provincial administration of Agricultural Circles (WZKR)--re-named last Sunday as the provincial Peasants' Council of Agricultural Circles--contended that the WZKIOR congress held in Bydgoszcz on February 23 was void since the delegates for the convention had been elected nearly a year ago.

On March 8, farmers of the region held another congress of the provincial administration of Agricultural Circles, with newly elected delegates. Thus two separate administrations of rural circles have since then been operating in Bydgoszcz Province and attempts at reaching agreement proved fruitless.

Representatives of the provincial authorities, with Deputy Voivoda Roman Bak, arrived at the UPP headquarters for talks with the striking farmers.

Sit-In Continues

LD172138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Here is a report on the sit-in strike in the headquarters of the ZSL Voivodship Committee in Bydgoszcz: A group of several dozen farmers from the Bydgoszcz Voivodship today continued the sit-in strike begun a day earlier in the above-mentioned building in Bydgoszcz. Talks went on today between the organizers of the strike action and representatives of the voivodship administrative office. The strike organizers are making both demands of a local nature and demands concerning the general problems affecting private farming. These demands concern, among other things, recognition of the NSZZ of Private Farmers Solidarity as the socioprofessional representative of farmers in general. The negotiations going on in Bydgoszcz have still not led to a coordination of standpoints. The farmers did not agree to stop the sit-in. The talks between the presidiums of the (?councils) at present existing in the region, the voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Agricultural Organizations and the voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles, have however begun. The strike organizers demand recognition of the voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles, set up by rural activists from those parishes which do not recognize the previously formed voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Agricultural Organizations.

Agricultural Groups' Agreement

LD181110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Our Bydgoszcz correspondent reports that an agreement was reached last night at the scene of the sit-in strike in the voivodship committee building of the ZSL in Bydgoszcz between the presidiums of the councils of the voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and the voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Agricultural Organizations. As a result of talks lasting for many hours the representatives of these farming organizations signed a statement which demands the following:

1. That experts in agricultural law are called upon to write a draft of new statutes for agricultural circles which will separate service and economic issues from the social and professional issues;

2. To implement democratic elections in agricultural circles at all levels;

3. To initiate the arrival of a government commission and a Commission of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles [CZKR] to the occupied building in Bydgoszcz to begin talks with the national strike committee in Bydgoszcz and the presidiums of the councils of the voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and the voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Agricultural Unions.

The strike committee, which after the arrival of farmers from other voivodships was transformed into a national strike committee, decided to continue the sit-in in the voivodship committee building of the ZSL until the arrival of the government commission and CZKR to hold talks in Bydgoszcz.

Most probably the negotiations will continue today. The above-mentioned positions of the farmers, which were arrived at without the intervention of the authorities, were presented to the deputy voivoda of Bydgoszcz, Roman (Bakowicz). On behalf of the voivodship authorities he offered, should the need arise, all the necessary technical help in the implementation of the first two points of the agreement. He also negotiated with the strikers until the late hours of the night on ending the sit-in strike.

The farmers are still sitting in the voivodship committee building of the ZSL in Bydgoszcz and are waiting for the arrival of the government delegation.

RAKOWSKI MEETS PRESS, VIEWS ECONOMY, TASKS, TU'S

Recent Achievements

LD172100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] A press conference with the government spokesman was held at the Council of Ministers office in Warsaw today. Here is a report by Zdzislaw Guca:

So far 30 days have elapsed of those 90 requested by the premier to be calm after taking the helm of government. What kind of days were they? What did the government do during this period? Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski is assessing them, making the reservation that the final assessment must be made by society.

[Begin Rakowski recording] First of all it was a period in which many important decisions were made, both in the field of economy and in the political field. I think you will agree with me that the government was certainly not idle during this month. Various decisions were taken and published in the press, by other mass media, from which it resulted that the government was inaugurating an accelerated, if I may say so, stage in the implementation of decisions included in the resolutions of the sixth, seventh and eighth party plenums.

Second, it is beyond any doubt that the government endeavored during this period to extinguish all conflicts by meeting the demands formulated by individual vocational circles; in one word, it made an effort in order to base its relations with society and various sectors, or vocational groups of society on a dialogue, a permanent dialogue. The government did not adopt here an attitude which could be described as resolutely obstinate, as a stand not leaving any room for compromise--of course a reasonable compromise--based on taking into consideration the interests of all sides, and above all on taking into consideration the main interest, that is the Polish raison d'etat, the Polish national interest.

Third, it is beyond any doubt that this month was characterized by the intensification of contacts with all trade union central organizations.

The intensification of these contacts was based on the principle that it is necessary to create between the authorities and the various trade union centers--that is, working people--relations based on the principles and ideas of partnership, on the principles of a social contract in which each of the sides represents its interests but, while meeting, subordinates these interests to the raison d'etat which I have mentioned before and to the already mentioned fundamental national interests.

Fourth, during the last month--this is my own assessment--the government has stepped up its action in the international arena. The factor which has facilitated the stepping up of this action and which will continue to facilitate it is to be found, undoubtedly, in the proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th congress, which aim at strengthening the process of detente. It is perhaps possible to raise the question of the effect of all this action undertaken by the government. In my opinion, there has simply been a rise in the hope within the nation that the desired stage of this economic and political stabilization, and a stabilization of moods to which I referred at the beginning, will materialize. The point at issue lies perhaps in the fact that for the time being it is only a matter of hopes.

Watching the development of the situation in Poland we cannot say that there have already appeared lasting elements of stabilization in our political life. In economic terms we are still on a downward path and this downward trend is fairly fast. Yet, what is at stake is the achievement of a situation in which this downward trend be, so to speak, under control. This should not be a spontaneous process. We are still living--and I have in mind this last month--in an atmosphere of tension. In point of fact, a day does not pass without us having to deal with some local conflict.

There is very little time left, really, for people working in the government to concern themselves with that so much desired strategy of political action. Basically, we still have to act the role of fireman very frequently, to extinguish one conflict or another.

Where we can say that we no longer have those strike tensions, daily strikes, we are however constantly dealing with recurring activity which comprises strike readiness being announced in one, two, three, four and five places; with demands being very often formulated in an exceptionally determined way, with not all those demands able to be fulfilled today. [end recording]

[Guca] No wonder that in these circumstances one of the first questions concerned the conflict in Radom. Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski replies:

[Begin Rakowski recording] Why did it take so long? In the first place, there were certain so-called [zaszlosci] events there, as we say in our language, namely matters of a personal nature which were only resolved on Monday; but, well, the question arises whether personal matters were the only ones here and whether they dictated the creation of the conflict. I can say no more about the matter because I am today receiving a delegation of Radom region's Solidarity and we will be holding talks and exchanging views about those problems which the Radom Region Solidarity has elevated to the rank of the greatest importance. This is an entire complex of problems concerning both 1976 and matters like fuller investment in the Radom region and a whole series of others.

[PERSPEKTYWY correspondent] The premier, at his first press conference here, said--and he put it nicely--that [word indistinct] the information will depend (?on how) it is digested by us. The information on a series of issues is very enigmatic, very sketchy and I thought I would not have to listen to a certain noisy wavelength for certain things, to find out what is happening on the morning of a given day. I have to do this to fill out the information, for instance, of the meeting of the premier today with the Radom delegation. The second question: Does the need not arise for certain more meaningful moves concerning, for example, the ending of a series of [word indistinct] connected with settling accounts with definitely discredited people, in a rapid, clear, simple and (?spectacular) way?

[Rakowski] I would answer the third question in this way: Krakow was not built in a day. I think that the information on what the government is doing, and I stress that, has improved [word indistinct], although I agree totally that it is still not satisfactory. In any case, we are trying to streamline this process and we will streamline it. That is the first question answered. One must agree with the second, although one must also remember that the central issue for the government at the moment, the central one I stress, is activity aimed at restoring some sort of economic equilibrium. [end recording]

[Guca] Those were the answers to questions from editor (Krasucki) of PERSPEKTYWY. As for economic topics, the matter recurred of the still unpublished report on the state of the economy. There were also questions about the relations of the government with the trade unions and a question about the stand on the assaults on Solidarity members. The declaration of the deputy premier on this issue: We want to clear up every case together.

More on Press Conference

LD172330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Now the government spokesman's press conference. I already gave you a longer report in main radio news bulletin at 1900. The main speakers at that conference were Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Minister Stanislaw Ciosek. I reported on the main part of Deputy Premier Rakowski's statement at 1900. Let me just remind you briefly that it gave a review of the first 30 calm days of the new government. But things have not been absolutely calm and conflict-free.

The Radom issue was only resolved yesterday afternoon, and so in the past 30 days the government has been busy with work and more work, and also with dealing with conflict, while displaying good will and understanding. Unfortunately, as far as our economy is concerned we are still declining and the expected state of stabilization still remains in the realm of hope. The first 2 minutes of replies to questions put by newsmen were simple gossip, such as what kind of a person this new premier is, how he performs. This is Deputy Premier Rakowski speaking:

[Begin recording] Premier Jaruzelski works, from my own observation, I do not know how many hours daily, but to my mind too hard. Secondly, his style of work is very much to my taste. I mean that he is very businesslike at the Council of Ministers Presidium sessions and also at the sessions of the Council of Ministers. What is interesting is the fact that he very often resorts to using the press. As a rule no session passes without the premier producing an article from a newspaper and asking a minister if he has read it and whether the article does not contain comments worthy of consideration.

The premier is very well able to make a decision from the material he gets and is very demanding. By that I mean that after 2 or 3 days he produces a piece of paper and asks what has been done in the matter and whether the recommendation he made has been carried out. To my mind this is a result of the fact that he is a soldier and that his mind is very well organized.

[Unidentified questioner] What is the government's attitude toward the union formed 10 days ago in Poznan, the NSZZ of Private Farmers. On another matter, what do you think of Poland's present international situation, or to put it more specifically, has our right to solve our own problems on our own been strengthened?

[Answer] First, as far as our attitude toward the idea of forming an independent trade union of farmers is concerned, that attitude has been defined on several previous occasions and has not changed. By this I mean that it has not changed much. The stand of the government, and also of the party of which I am a member, as well as of the ZSL, is that the forms of organization which currently exist in Polish countryside are perfectly adequate. But is is obvious that this subject is being debated by our society and the government is watching closely the process of that debate and listening to it very attentively.

As to the second question, our international position depends today, more than at any time before, on the extent to which we shall succeed in strengthening the factors of stabilization; and more, on the extent to which we shall succeed in dealing with the great economic and social problems.

As far as the rest of your question is concerned, whether we have a right, as you put it, whether we have a greater right to shape our domestic relations ourselves, then I must simply say that this right is not being questioned by anyone. The problem is different, namely that every one of our friends has not only the right but an obligation to ask himself a question: To what extent does the development of events in Poland strengthen the socialist community which is part of the world system of power, and to what extent is it weakening that community?

I would like to draw your attention to one very vital fact. As a result of all the problems we have had in our national economy, Poland has broken its economic links with almost every country, with every socialist country. I have received the Romanian ambassador, who made no secret of his anger at the fact that we are no longer supplying them with coke, which they now have to buy in the West for hard currency. He told me quite frankly that they are waiting for Poland to meet its obligations. How is Poland going to meet its obligations when the extraction of coal is inadequate? I must say that today our greatest problem is that of coal.

[Unidentified questioner] What do you intend to do to restrain some of the anti-Semitic practices which we have seen in Warsaw recently and in which not only private individuals but other people are also involved?

[Answer] I heard today what Miexzyslaw Moczar said in ZYCIE WARSZAWY and quite simply I concur fully with that statement. Generally I am against all extremes of the right or left, be they nationalist extremes or extremes of anti-Semitism. I am and always have been a man of the middle road and this is why I am against these extremes. I am putting forward my own point of view here and I trust that you do not expect the government to make a statement on this issue because it would then have to start issuing statements on all kinds of extremes which operate in Poland. [Passage indistinct] [end recording]

This was followed by a statement by Minister Stanislaw Ciosek, who is about to answer the next question.

[Begin Ciosek recording] From among the new issues I would like to draw your attention to the way we had dealt with the conflict in Nowy Sacz and Plock. These never took the form of conflict because the issues, though very difficult, were settled in good time. It seems to me that we are establishing with Solidarity, and indeed with others, a modus vivendi in these matters.

[Question indistinct]

[Ciosek] We did try to settle this quarrel. We encountered a violent reaction from the unions and we shall make another attempt. It is a typical quarrel between those who have and those have not. We shall try to provide a technical arbitration on this issue in accordance with the letter of the law, trying at the same time not to get involved in the various arguments.

The other issue are the houses owned by the Council of Ministers. First of all, stories are being told about the standard of those houses and the way the government is acting, but this is by the way. The second issue is the fact that we are handing over a great many buildings belonging to the state administration for welfare purposes. Following the premier's decision we have appointed a government commission led by Minister Kepa which will also consider the Nowy Sacz issues.

[Rakowski] I would like now, since you are from Krakow, to say whether anybody here represents DZIENNIK POLSKI. Is there no one? Ah well, that is a pity, because DZIENNIK POLSKI has published a report, which was repeated by PERSPEKTYWY, that former Premier Jaroszewicz is receiving a pension of Z100,000. I would like to ask that reporter what his sources were for that report. A premier's pension amounts to 90 percent of his salary, and his salary is Z28,900. My salary is Z26,700. So I would like to know how it is possible to report something like that. The news has spread throughout the country and although I tell people that such pensions do not exist, they say what do you mean they do not exist, you mean you do not know, but here it is in the newspaper.

[Unidentified questioner] The communique on the session of the Council of Ministers, Mr Deputy Premier, and this was mentioned by Premier Jaruzelski, states that there is a danger that some enterprises or even whole branch industries will be shut down, that production might be moved to other locations and so on. It was said that consultations in this matter would be held with trade unions.

[Rakowski] So far only a mention has been made of this problem. We realize that this in fact is one of the great problems facing the national economy, a social problem generally. The government is working on this problem and preparing the idea of integration and trade retraining. We are considering the possibility of introducing benefits and so on. It is simply a very great problem with which we are dealing at the moment. In conclusion I would like to thank you for taking part in our meeting and ask you for your continued support for our government's work, for the implementation of Premier Jaruzelski's 10-point plan, because its implementation depends not only on successive resolutions passed by the government but also on the collectives and in fact on all working people in Poland. [end recording]

RURANSKI CRITICIZES PARTY, APPEALS FOR TU ACCORD

AU171351 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 14-15 Mar 81 pp 1, 2

[Jan Ruranski article: "What Can We Count On?"]

[Text] Poland's economic situation is very bad. Our society is still unaware of the full acuteness of the crisis and it is difficult to foresee today when the moment will come when the situation will begin to slowly improve. As things are now, we are still going down. There is a hope and a chance that the appeal that strikes should be abandoned for 3 months and the new government's more effective policy will start an upward movement. Unfortunately, today one is fully justified in saying that--from the viewpoint of improving the functioning of the economy--the last few months have been lost. Both the new trade unions and the previous government did not do much during that time to save the country from economic disaster. The fact that Solidarity did not seek to participate in economic management can be understood, although it cannot be forgiven. However, the state administration should have done that in the first place. In the meantime the authorities were so absorbed in extinguishing all the new hotbeds of social tension that there was no one to think of the economic consequences of the lack of timely decisions.

As we have said, little was done to rescue the economy during those 6 months. Partial and inconsistent decisions to freeze many investments have been watered down as a result of various arrangements and of the pressure exerted by the political situation. Not infrequently a decision to halt a construction project was suspended under the pressure of the workforce, and we all know how easy it is today to make a protest. Shortages of raw and other materials have affected the entire economy, which is a result of making decisions in accordance with the following scheme: We have scant resources so everyone will receive the same amount. That causes larger losses than in the case in which some plants would receive nothing so that other plants could develop full production.

But then who would be bold enough to halt the production of, say, the Polonez car? To be able to make such a decision and to withstand the workforce's parochial pressure, it would be necessary (using a now modern military term) to mop up the forward position. What we have to do is mop up that forward social position in order to remove from it all the hotbeds (such as, for example, the failure to pass the censorship and trade union laws). When that is done it will be possible to solve the problems of a given plant as its own internal problems, without fearing that the conflict may spread.

But before that becomes reality it is necessary to act in a new way. For example, before the censorship law is passed it is necessary--in order to really begin the process of building up trust in the authorities--to eliminate hotbeds such as, for example, restrictions on information. Today, still, much information appears in the first place on Solidarity bulletin boards before it is published by the press. That is especially sad when, for example, the information concerns party affairs, because the apparatus of internal party information is so slow that--especially in small towns and villages--information transmitted through party channels is a month late. In such a situation the only solution is to improve press information. That is because it is abnormal that a member of the party in power--it is in power--should know less about the affairs of his own party than the nonparty people. Burying one's head in the sand in that connection is a thoughtless way of undermining society's trust in mass media. The fact is that as soon as a moment of calm arrives, the old habits of curbing information appear. Those habits are a result of the erroneous confiction that if there is calm, agitating information should not be published. However, it is a fact that the calm in question is one result of a better information policy.

Today, to act in a new way also denotes to act speedily. The experience of the past few months was supplied sufficient proof that postponing decisions most often helps deteriorate the situation. Of course, to act speedily does not mean that we should act rashly, especially when the decisions concern squaring accounts with people. At the same time, however, it is necessary to be aware of the fact that wherever the party refuses to be overtaken by Solidarity in removing compromised people, it regains the people's trust.

Today, in an atmosphere of great political animation, in no sphere of public life can a political vacuum hold out very long. If it appears at any place at all and if the party fails to display initiative in good time, spontaneous social actions fill up the vacuum. Frequently such actions are more radical than is really necessary because their radicalism is stronger the longer the political vacuum has remained. That same mechanism also operates within the party. The lack of a reasonable action program that could satisfy the basic party organizations released numerous spontaneous initiatives, with which the party headquarters [centrala] is now not always able to cope. But wherever the echelons of the party apparatus have responded in good time, the situation is by far more clear and under control.

If, therefore, today we are observing increasingly stronger tendencies to politicize the trade union movement (because it is not only Solidarity that is manifesting such aspirations), they were caused among other things by the fact that the party had been too slow in responding to the development of the situation. That gives rise to concern because it leads to the weakening of power in a crisis situation when precisely strong power is needed. The trade union leaders also agree with that. However, it is not enough to assert that fact, just as it is not enough to assert by decree the party's leading role. What we need is specific actions. Political romanticism can lead only to a catastrophe, no matter who may practice such romanticism.

Basic political principles of socialism have been greatly violated, especially in the past few years: social justice, democracy and legality. The potential created by the socialist system for planning and meeting all the people's social needs has not been used. If it wants to gain genuine leadership in our society, the party must, above all, square accounts with all those who have violated those political principles. The party must purge them from its ranks and remove from power all those whose "hearts and minds have been killed by power"--as one of my friends says from time to time.

That is why the program for the republic's renewal must be a program for restoring public confidence. The apparatus of power is represented in that connection by the 10-point government program, and Solidarity should be represented by a program that commits Solidarity to participate in jointly running the economy. Solidarity activists have been avoiding such commitment to this day so that--as Michal Kawecki put it in the Szczecin weekly JEDNOSC--"They are not caught in the snares of joint management, which would merely saddle them with responsibility for possible errors stemming from the false decisions made by the apparatus of power." Restricting trade union activities only to the spheres of distribution and control is perhaps convenient for trade unions and even harmless under the conditions of a normally functioning economy, but in Poland's present economic situation that seems less than a minimum.

Today we are again being threatened by a breach of the social peace that was achieved with such difficulty as a result of concessions and compromises. To preserve that peace it is necessary--and worthwhile--to make concessions. However, so that this time should not be lost for the economy, it is necessary--without exaggeration--to direct all efforts toward constructing a material base of renewal, because without the normal functioning of the economy there will be neither renewal nor democracy. If such a great social force as Solidarity remains on the sidelines in that matter, it will sooner result in national catastrophe than in improving the economic situation. Only cooperation among all forces of consequence in our country can create opportunities for extricating us from the economic crisis--cooperation based on mutual respect and on respect for social-political realities. As I see it, it is necessary to create that cooperation in the mutual awareness that only a strong partner can be of effective help. That is why what is needed is for trade unions and the apparatus of power to gain inner strength, because it is in the interest of society that trade unions and the apparatus of power are strong.

SZCZECIN STATEMENT ON KANIA MOSCOW SPEECH SCORED

LD101134 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 10 Mar 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Mar (PAP)--"On Whose Behalf and In Whose Interests?" Under this headline, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, in particular:

The events of recent days have demonstrated again with full force that People's Poland is bound in friendly alliance with the Soviet Union and the entire community of socialist countries. Of exceptional importance for the confirmation of this truth were both the speech by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the 26th CPSU Congress and the friendly meeting in the Kremlin between Polish and Soviet leaders.

These events not only drew attention once more to the unbending ties of alliance and friendship which unite Poland and the Soviet Union [passage indistinct] but were also the expression of the resolute will of the PZPR, the Polish working class and all working people to get Poland out of the present difficulties and to renew the socialist structure of its society, the newspaper notes.

But why, precisely, are we recalling these truisms? The reason for this is the astounding and deeply thought-provoking statement made by the Interfactory Workers' Committee in Szczecin on 26 February and then taken up by certain other branches of NSZZ Solidarity. This statement concerns the speech by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow. It was precisely this speech which provoked the pointed objection of the authors of the above-mentioned statement. From the content of the statement, it seems its authors not only question the right of the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee to speak on behalf of the whole Polish people, but also cast doubt on the validity of the present counterrevolutionary threat to the country as presented by him, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses.

The wisdom and awareness of the workers who form Solidarity, (?continues TRYBUNA LUDU), are a guarantee that a resolute and effective rebuff will be given to those manipulators and those people playing with politics who have not refrained from expressing in such a demonstrative and direct manner, in connection with this important political event, their unambiguously negative attitude toward the party and the political leadership of the country and their true feelings, which are camouflaged by a few phrases of an allegedly prosocialist nature. These feelings are hostile to the socialist social system and to the system of the Polish People's Republic's alliances.

[Warsaw PAP in English at 0804 GMT on 10 Mar carries a report on the TRYBUNA LUDU article which adds: "'The declaration arouses understandable anger when one thinks that upsurping the name of the Solidarity trade union group for their goals, signatories of the document manipulate many millions of members of this organization in a reckless and inconsiderate way and without any sense of reality,' TRYBUNA LUDU said."]

The Szczecin statement inspires one to deeper reflections. First, it is so sharply out of tune not only with our Polish interpretation, but also with the broader international interpretation of S. Kania's speech in Moscow. The universal interest in this speech and the positive assessment of it in the world stem from the quite understandable concern, which is growing not only among our neighbors and friends but also among our Western partners, about Poland's present and future fate. The general concern that a weakened and internally disunited Poland--until recently an important factor of European security--should not become a factor in the destruction of this order of things, has recently been accompanied by an improvement in the attitudes of international public opinion which is friendly toward us. This improvement is largely the result of the Moscow speech by the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee who expressed firmly, clearly and in a businesslike manner, not only his personal opinion and that of our party but also that of all patriotic and realistic forces of the Polish people and gave the assurance that Poland [words indistinct] is and will remain a strong link of the socialist community and by the same token will continue to be an active component of the international process of detente, stabilization and cooperation.

Despite (?the fact that) Solidarity has already been in existence for 6 months, and despite the fact that representatives of its leadership have made many declarations both at home and abroad, we have still somehow not heard of either a single decision or statement by the leadership of the new trade unions on the obvious threat to the vital national and state interests of Poland from revanchist forces [words indistinct].

As is well known, they give themselves over to dreams about the impotence and destabilization of a People's Poland separated from her socialist allies which would help to swallow up the GDR and--in the more distant future--would help Germany to take away Poland's western territories. Certain [words indistinct] regarded Stanislaw Kania's speech at the 26th CPSU Congress in a spirit close to that of the Szczecin pamphlet. There is another aspect of this matter which is not only very disturbing but which, as has already been noted, gives rise to indignation. The Szczecin discord has coincided--is this fortuitous?--with the preliminary period of those 90 calm and working days which Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, appealed for from the Sejm rostrum.

It is with an ever greater feeling of political [words indistinct] that every independently and realistically thinking Pole should ponder, in accordance with his conscience: On behalf of whom, for whom and for what reasons have the authors of the Szczecin statement of the Interfactory Founding Committee come forward? An answer to this question will be the first important step toward giving a proper and resolute rebuff to these new irresponsible actions.

TU MEDIA ASSOCIATION WANTS 'FULL INFORMATION'

LD180919 Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 11 Mar 81 p 4

["Open Letter to the Premier" printed in "Self-Government" (Samorzadnosc) column]

[Text] The National Coordinating Commission of organizational units of the association of radio and television stations states:

In accordance with Point Three of the Gdansk agreement on radio and television operations and also with the press and publications, which are to express different throughts and views and be subject to social control, we assert that the Radio and Television Committee has been flagrantly violating the above-mentioned social agreement.

We would like to draw your attention to the fact that full and reliable information by the mass information media is now the most urgent problem and that, since we work for radio and television stations, we are identified with people who do not always present truthful information.

In view of the situation, we again firmly demand that reliable information be given by the mass information media by ensuring that, in accordance with the agreements concluded, NSZZ Solidarity representatives have access to the media. As Poles, we are fully entitled to learn about matters concerning our country from Polish mass information media instead of foreign broadcasts.

We have set our hopes for a full implementation of social agreements on your appointment, General, as prime minister, while supporting the appeal for 90 days of peaceful work.

[Signed] NSZZ Solidarity National Coordinating Commission of the organizational units of the association of radio and television stations, 21 February 1981.

SOLIDARITY TIMBER WORKERS SUPPORT PROTEST ACTION

LD171856 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] We have received a resolution from delegates of the timber industry plants belonging to the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of NSZZ Solidarity, southern regions, passed at a conference held on 16 March this year in Wroclaw. Here is the full text:

We support fully the resolution of the National Coordinating Commission of timber industry employees of NSZZ Solidarity of 12 March 1981 on the taking of protest action and, if necessary, strike action aimed at enforcing the implementation of the 18 December social agreement.

All workforces in the timber industry are announcing their strike readiness beginning 18 March and the transformation of works committees into strike committees.

A (?joint) delegation of the workforces will gather at the timber industry enterprise at Gorlice to await competent representatives of the State Administration. If there is no executive decision on the full implementation of the agreement then on 23 March the workforces will declare a 1-hour warning strike between 1100 and 1200. [Word indistinct] further delays a full strike will begin on 25 March.

The representatives of the workforces maintain that in this way and without conflict a guarantee will be obtained from the minister of forestry and timber industry on the implementation of the agreement in accordance with [word indistinct] (?assurances), appreciating the premier's appeal for 90 days of calm and hard work.

The responsibility for failure to respect the premier's appeal and for the creation of social tensions rests exclusively on the local [word indistinct] of the timber industry whose laziness and lack of consistency has forced workforces to take the final step to defend the just interests of the workers.

We have broadcast the text of the resolution of delegates of timber industry plants belonging to the MKZ NSZZ Solidarity, southern regions, at a 16 March conference in Wroclaw.

BISHOP DABROWSKI RECEIVES FARMERS' UNION DELEGATION

LD171754 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] On 16 March, Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, the secretary of the Polish Episcopate, received a delegation of the Presidium of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the independent, NSZZ of Independent Farmers. The MKZ Presidium was elected at the first national congress of delegates in Poznan. The delegation comprised MKZ Presidium Chairman Jan Kulaj, Deputy Chairman Jan Antol, Stanislaw Corobak and (Janusz Art-Boguszcz). The meeting was also attended by Reverend Alojzy Orszulik, the deputy secretary of the Polish Episcopate and director of the Episcopate press office.

During the meeting the trade union activists spoke about the course and results of the congress in Poznan and about the present situation in the countryside. Bishop Dabrowski said that the masses are attaching great hopes to the NSZZ of Independent Farmers, which is performing an important social and professional role for farmers.

The Episcopate secretary noted that there is an urgent need for provision of a legal farmwork for this union's statute. The Polish Episcopate expressed its position on the NSZZ of Independent Farmers in the communique of the 178th bishops' conference, which met on 11 and 12 March. The trade union activists passed through Bishop Dabrowski a letter from the Presidium and the farmers united in the union to the Holy Father John Paul II.

At the end of the meeting Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski gave the farmer unionists his pastoral blessing.

On 2 April, 1981 the Presidium of the national founding committee of the NSZZ of Independent Farmers will be received by the primate of Poland.

KRAKOW THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY DEMANDS FULL STATUS

LD172206 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Summary] Krakow: The Polish Theological Society in Krakow at its recent meeting re-elected the Reverend (Jerzy Chmiel) as its president, Reverend (Jan Wichrowicz) as its vice president and Reverend (Tomasz Jelonek) as its secretary.

"The society adopted a unanimous resolution on the issue of the papal theological department in Krakow, whose text was sent to Premier Wojiech Jaruzelski. Here is its text:

The general meeting of the Polish Theological Society in Krakow appeals to government authorities of the Polish People's Republic to recognize the papal theological department in Krakow as a higher church educational establishment and to recognize the academic degrees and titles it bestows. The papal theological department in Krakow is a continuation of the theological department which was established at the Academy of Krakow in 1397 as the oldest faculty of theology in Poland.

(?For many years) the department based in the Jagiellonian University had shared the good and bad fate of [words indistinct]. Many of the departments' professors were deans of the university and, during the Hitlerite occupation, professors of the department fell victim to the violence and hatred directed against the nation. [Passage indistinct]

The removal of the theological department from the community of the Jagiellonian University in 1954 was a great wrong perpetrated on (?Polish education).

In the period of renewal of the Polish Republic may we voice our conviction that public rights should be restored to the oldest theological faculty in Poland, which is proud of the fact that the present pope, John Paul II, was its graduate and later professor and grand chancellor. The academic and cultural standing of the city of Krakow itself calls for the existence of a higher church educational establishment with full rights, in the city. This is why we express our hope that the voice of theologians associated within the Polish Theological Society in Krakow will be taken into consideration by competent authorities of the Polish People's Republic."

PRESS JUSTIFIES INDICTMENTS AGAINST KPN MEMBERS

LD121910 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Mar (PAP)--As has been reported, indictments on the action of a group of four persons--organizers and leaders of the illegal organization under the name of the Confederation of Independent Poland [KPN] have been brought before the Warsaw Court. On 11 March, Polish Television broadcast a long program which was based on documents and devoted to this extremely reactionary organization.

Commenting on this TV program, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI emphasizes that such wide-ranging information was necessary, and all the more so since, after the raising of the court cases of Leszek Moczulski and other KPN leaders, voices of protest--isolated ones, it is true--were to be heard, affirming that they were being subjected to repression for their convictions.

Those who were prepared to believe these voices are naive, for they now have the opportunity to become convinced of their value. We saw and even heard substantive proofs, recorded on tape--documents, declarations of their program, fragments of conversations--which proved beyond any doubt that these people were not called to account as criminals for their convictions but for forming an illegal organization, the aim of which was to struggle against the system, the whole Polish socialist state and its legal authorities; to struggle by any means, for they emphasized in their program documents that they do not exclude the possibility of using arms. The paper writes that the extremely reactionary program was systematically implemented and led to their search for support abroad, including among extremely reactionary forces, not excluding FRG politicians who make claims on the Polish western territories, and not excluding Czaja, the famous Pole-hater. The paper concludes: The TV program showed beyond any doubt that the leaders of KPN have infringed the law in committing deeds punishable by it.

TRYBUNA LUDU writes: The motives for the activity of the Confederation for Independent Poland were presented clearly in the TV program: On the one hand, there are demonstrations and agitation against the system of the Polish People's Republic and our defense alliances, especially with the USSR.

On the other hand, however, there is the playing up to and collaborating with the revanchist 'national groups' in the FRG, and with Czaja--the notorious enemy of the Poles--speculating with Polish interests abroad, and, within the country--recruiting the naive or those carried away by ultra-patriotic slogans and the anchor of 'struggling Poland'. The principles of deep conspiracy, its own intelligence service, counterintelligence and foreign couriers, a system for conveying 'information' to the subversive radio station 'Free Europe', a program with aims of forming an 'underground state' within the country and even considering the possibility of a 'general uprising'--these are only some of the adventurist methods in the activity of the Confederation for Independent Poland and its leaders. The act of indictment charges Moczulski and three other leaders of the confederation with crimes and deeds against the basic interests of the Polish people, with activities aimed to overthrow by force the constitutional system of the Polish People's Republic, of weakening its defensive power and undermining its links of alliance with the socialist countries, the organ of the PZPR Central Committee notes.

The paper SZTANDAR MLODYCH pays attention to the fact that the Polish people knew little about the Confederation of Independent Poland, which has been operating since 1 September 1979. The paper writes: We did not know about this, since the former authorities and the mass media preferred to react with silence to the fact that there exist in our country groups whose attitude toward socialist Poland is hostile.

[Warsaw PAP in English at 1415 GMT on 12 March carries a similar report adding that: SZTANDAR MLODYCH, the youth daily, said: "There occur extremist views which take on a hostile character once their exponents have decided to give them the form of an institution outlawed by the Constitution. It is at that moment that such views are no more a private affair of those who spread them because they assume a wider significance: the form of actions aimed against the state and the principles on which the state's political and social existence is based. This is precisely the case of the Confederacy of Independent Poland."]

CONFEDERATION OF AUTONOMOUS TRADE UNIONS ESTABLISHED

LD171842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] A plenary session of the temporary committee for the cooperation of autonomous trade unions in Poland has been held in Jaworzno in Katowice Voivodship. Expressing the will of its members for cooperation and joint action for the good of the Polish People's Republic, the representatives of 23 autonomous trade unions adopted a resolution establishing a Confederation of Polish Autonomous Trade Unions [Kofederacja Autonomicznych Zwiazkow Zawodowych w Polsce].

SD CONGRESS ADOPTS DECLARATION, PROGRAM

LD171610 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Mar (PAP)--The 12th Democratic Party Congress emerged from nightlong debates here today with early morning elections to the party's central authorities. The results will be released later in the day.

The congress has already adopted a declaration and a programme of the party for the coming term which stressed, among other things, that a key objective of the Democratic Party is the realization of democracy in a socialist state, implementation of the ideas of freedom, equality, justice and tolerance.

The documents also emphasize that these goals will be chiefly realized through the organs of representation and self-government, the partnerly cooperation with the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) and the United Peasants' Party (ZSL) as well as social, occupational and religious organizations.

"The realization of democracy in a socialist state," stated the declaration, "is our patriotic duty, which we are taking upon ourselves in the feeling of responsibility for the contemporaneity and the future of Poland."

Main Points

LD181016 Warsaw PAP in English 0804 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Mar (PAP)--The 12th Congress of Democratic Party (SD) debated all through Monday night till Tuesday morning. This morning the congress held elections for the new party authorities. Tonight the election results were still not available.

After resuming the debates today, the congress discussed a number of documents. Here are some of their main points:

The Declaration of Democratic Party

Democracy is needed by Poland and socialism to lift the country from political, economic and moral crisis, to release social energy and to make patriotism a force doing real service to progress, the socialist development of the society and the state.

The Democratic Party recognizes the trade union movement--the Solidarity union, branch trade unions and autonomous trade unions--as one of driving forces of the socialist renewal of life in the country inaugurated with the social contracts of Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie.

The Democratic Party wishes to carry out its programme in alliance of cooperation with the Polish United Workers' Party and the United Peasants' Party, while preserving its partnerly independence, and also with no-party people affiliated in the Front of National Unity.

The Program of Democratic Party

The Democratic Party sees guarantees of democracy in primacy of the Constitution over other legal acts, in consolidation of the supreme role of the Polish Sejm in the system of state authority and in broad self-government.

Socialist renewal and democratic changes should be reflected in the Constitution through: the establishment of a sovereign constitutional tribunal to oversee the compatibility of laws with the Constitution and the tribunal of state guaranteeing accountability of people holding the highest state administration posts for the activities going beyond the frames of their legally defined terms of reference, the restitution of the office of president of the Polish People's Republic as a chairman of the Council of State politically and constitutionally accountable to Parliament, the principle of not combining the mandate of Sejm deputy with the seat in government and the amendment of the Sejm electoral regulations.

The Democratic Party supports a model of propaganda in which press, radio and TV are obliged to serve the society as a whole. The role of censorship subordinated only to the Sejm should be limited only to the protection of contents important from the point of view of the socio-political system, security of the country, durability of alliances and properly conceived Polish raison d'etat.

Resolution of the 12th Congress of Democratic Party

The resolution specifies the tasks of Democratic Party in making democracy genuine in the field of social, economic and foreign policy and as regards political and organizational activities of the SD itself.

The Resolution on Peace, Security and International Cooperation

It is necessary to carry on a dialogue and negotiations and to construct a lasting foundation of mutual confidence.

This however, is not favoured by undermining the credibility of Poland as a partner to international relations and by stating that Poland has (?become) a danger to European equilibrium.

Resolution on the Intelligentsia

It is necessary to create organizational forms guaranteeing optimum utilisation of the knowledge, initiative and versatile possibilities of the intelligentsia, and to raise its social prestige.

The congress passed a separate resolution on protection and development of environment.

KANIA ADDRESSES CONGRESS COMMISSION SESSION

AU171407 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Mar 81 p 2

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania at the 12 March Warsaw session of the PZPR Congress Commission]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the session's discussion, S. Kania stressed the constructive nature of the debates, which had produced a great deal of material, which should be used for the draft party program to be presented by the Central Committee to the ninth extraordinary congress. All the statements made from the floor made it clear that the entire party feels a great and tangible need for that congress. That fact was stressed unequivocally and was presented not only as a personal view of the comrades from the floor, but also of the party organizations represented by them.

The Politburo views that issue in the same way. After all, it was the Politburo that first suggested that a congress should be held because of a new situation and that a new action program catering to that situation should be drawn up--a program detailing the lines of socialist renewal. There can be not a shadow of doubt that we want to consistently follow those lines. The congress, S. Kania said, should not only draw up a program, but also choose new authorities enjoying a great moral prestige.

Congress preparations must support the activities to improve our situation, which is difficult both politically and economically. Poland's international situation is also greatly complicated.

The commission's task is to draw up programmatic documents. The primary issue is the tenets of the program for developing socialist democracy, strengthening the party's leading role and stabilizing the socioeconomic situation. The discussion was dominated by the view that, although still not perfect, the presented documents are advanced enough to constitute a foundation for congress preparations.

S. Kania shared the view of the comrades who had proposed that before the document is presented to the Central Committee and then to the entire party and the community, it is necessary to present it to the largest party organizations in order to obtain their views and observations. Only then could the document be presented to the Central Committee for its approval and then subjected to all-party and all-society precongress discussions.

At today's session, S. Kania stressed, various proposals were made and there was no lack of even divergent demands. The party will become a force that is capable of action and of transforming the surroundings and life only if it functions as a Marxist-Leninist party that possesses a large measure of internal party democracy related to democratic centralism. After all, that has a bearing on development of democracy nationwide. We must rapidly react to whatever undermines those principles.

The comrades from the floor raised various difficult issues, S. Kania continued. They include the economic situation, which is being greatly complicated because of agricultural results, because of difficulties in the functioning of the economy, because of failure of cooperation and because of profound imbalances throughout the economy. That is why we must do whatever is conducive to economic stability and to strengthening normal work.

People accepted with great satisfaction the signs of stability resulting from the eighth party plenum, the government changes, the appointment of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski as premier and from the proclamation of the 10-point program and of the appeal for 90 industrious and calm days.

The stability of the economic situation is an important factor in the stability of the political situation. We should consolidate these processes. It is good that the premier met with representatives of the branch and Solidarity trade unions. May these trade unions help normalize the country's life and restore normal work in every enterprise and every field of life.

The large extent to which our economy is dependent on the Western markets is a distinctive feature and the main source of economic complications, S. Kania continued. That is so because of our indebtedness. We are encountering increasing difficulties in that connection.

All those issues have a real and significant bearing on our domestic situation. That bearing is much more significant than the large sections of our society and our party realize. We should be aware of those facts, especiably during the congress preparations.

S. Kania devoted much attention to the enormous significance of the 26th CPSU Congress and its programmatic initiatives for detente and for halting the growth of tension and of armaments. We are vitally interested in the success of that program and that is why we offer such great support to the CPSU congress program, especially to the foreign policy line adopted by that congress.

At this session various issues were raised, including the events of March, 1968.

Is it possible to revise the evaluation of the March events that was made in 1968? Is a correction in that evaluation possible and admissible? I think we will not err if we assert that March of 1968 was also--I stress the word also--a sign of crisis, including a crisis of confidence. Had it not been so, thousands and thousands of young people would not have taken to the streets. However, it is difficult to revise the evaluation of the attitudes of those people who are now making great noises abroad and who were active on the home ground in 1968. They are people who are known for their extreme revisionist attitudes. Today they are no longer revisionists but, above all, the people who are in the service of militant anticommunism, and a rehabilitation of such attitudes is out of question. While determination to stave off the crisis was increasing within the party, the revisionists were talking about the crisis and about difficulties, but not with the intention of overcoming the difficulties or of solving the growing crisis phenomena, but with the primary intention of taking advantage of them. They are now making it clear why they wanted to do that. I have in mind an entire group of people who write or work for various centers of anticommunist subversion. It is necessary to stress most strongly that we have no intention of resorting--and do not admit for a single moment the possibility of resorting--to sources of anti-Semitism for any purpose whatever. They are not clean sources. They have always been alien to communists and are incompatible with our people's traditions and tragic experiences. Our party will never feed on such sources and we are quite clear about it. I am certain that this is and will be beyond any doubt.

Discussing the work of the central party bodies in the near future, S. Kania said that the coming plenum will be devoted to the affairs of the party, to the development of its ideological image and to organizational cohesion. That plenum will examine the issue of elections throughout the party. On the other hand, the programmatic document discussed by the present session should be approved by the plenum after the next plenum, which should be held soon--next month. The plenum would open the precongress campaign, when the date of the congress would be specified.

All of us are concerned with helping strengthen the position of workers in our party. In some party organizations the situation in that regard is not favorable and that should be changed.

The Congress Commission should devote its next session to the issues connected with changes in the party statutes, which should be subjected to an all-party discussion. The work on statutory changes is greatly advanced.

S. Kania shared the view expressed in the discussion that it is an interesting proposal that the congress should pass a resolution on the 100th anniversary of the workers movement--a resolution understood as a synthesis of the Polish workers movement's historical experiences and as a document that assesses the values contributed by the movement to the treasurehouse of our revolutionary achievements.

BARCIKOWSKI, MINISTER REPORT ON HEALTH ISSUES

LD172314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Please listen to Jerzy Malczynski who will tell you about today's session of the Politburo of the party Central Committee.

When the session ended, Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Tadeusz Szelachowski, minister of health and social welfare, met a group of journalists. As you may guess the main subject of the session were the problems of health protection. During the session much was said, among other things, about the problems of prophylactic work, prevention of ill health where, especially in children's diseases, some successes have been obtained. Nevertheless the state of affairs is far from satisfactory.

Generally speaking the Politburo decided to concentrate efforts on giving priority to solving the following problems affecting the health service:

First: Basic health protection whatever form it takes. With respect to the shortage of district or family practitioners the main thing is that we should avoid dissipating our resources, which can often be seen from the fact that a doctor travels from one clinic to another with the result that a patient can get the same advice in three of four places while other people wait in lines for no reason at all. [sentence as heard]

The second matter on which effort will be concentrated is mother and child care; the third, care of the elderly and disabled people; fourth and last is the whole complex of matters connected with psychiatry. The newsmen were told today about a great many measures already adopted in this matter, but for these I would like to refer you to the professional medical press.

More on Health Issues

LD180942 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 17 Mar 81

["Session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Mar (PAP)--At the session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo held on 17 March issues of health care and the implementation of the decisions of the Third Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, which dealt with those issues, were discussed. Immediately after the end of the meeting PZPR Politburo member Kazimierz Barcikowski and Minister of Health and Social Welfare Tadeusz Szelachowski met journalists and informed them about the proceedings of the session.

Although it is still early to speak of a radical improvement in the work of the health service, certain positive changes have taken place in recent months. For instance the (?health) situation of the country has improved; [words indistinct] the number of cases of liver virus infections has declined in comparison with last year. This is connected with the efforts to give priority to prophylactics in the health service. This direction of action will also be maintained in the future. The same is true with regard to the campaign against alcoholism, as can be seen in the decisions adopted in the last few days. It is not only the question of the increase in prices of alcoholic beverages announced yesterday, but also of limiting their availability and a strict observance of sobriety at industrial enterprises.

It is necessary to draw up a new law against alcohol which would correspond to the present administrative, social and economic situation in the country.

Much room in the discussion was taken up by problems pertaining to the working conditions in health service and to the provision of the necessary apparatus, instruments and medical supplies to health care establishments. Tangible results are being yielded by this year's action of handing over to health service administrative and other buildings which have up to now been improperly used. In 37 voivodships various buildings have already been earmarked for use as 51 out-patient clinics, 18 welfare homes, 4 polyclinics, 18 hospital departments and 15 infectious disease centers.

It was emphasized that in the present situation we are not in a position to solve all problems of health care. Therefore one should concentrate on major issues such as regional health service, medical service for mother and child, and care for the elderly and people with a limited capacity for work.

FISZBACH ATTENDS POLISH SCOUT UNION CONGRESS

LD180026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Summary] The Seventh Congress of the Polish Scout Union [ZHP] is coming to an end. Discussions have been going on since this morning. There were many, sometimes controversial, opinions on updating the program of activity, mainly in schools above primary level. It was stressed that the ZHP has always been a democratic organization and has its own point of view concerning the socialist profile of the homeland.

"Today's deliberations are attended by Tadeusz Fiszbach, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Gdansk."

Withdrawal From FSZMP

LD180030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] The Seventh Congress of the Polish Scout Union [ZHP] being held in Warsaw has adopted a resolution on the withdrawal of the ZHP from the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth [FSZMP]. The need for cooperation with other (?youth organizations) was (?stressed) at the same time. [Passage indistinct].

BARCIKOWSKI ATTENDS PARTY CONFERENCE IN WARSAW

LD170050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] A conference of the chairmen of the voivodship commissions of party control was held in Warsaw today. The conference was organized by the Presidium of the Central Party Control Commission. In the session, attended by Kazimierz Barcikowski, the results achieved to date by party control commissions were discussed and further tasks were mapped out for them within the process of implementing the resolutions of the Eighth Central Committee Plenum's [indistinct words] actions against persons infringing the principles of the statute and the moral and ethical norms.

MINING MINISTRY OFFICIAL RECALLED FROM POST

LD172212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] On the recommendation of the mining minister, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Gerard Korczek from his post as undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Mining.

DIFFICULTIES IN SPRING AGRICULTURAL WORK REPORTED

LD180745 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Summary] Warsaw, 17 Mar (PAP)--Spring farmwork will not begin early this year. As a result of a heavy volume of precipitation the ground is still wet. A considerable area of low-lying fields are waterlogged. Work can be begun only on higher ground, and even there, within limited scope. The spring campaign will require special efforts.

Much will depend on the regular supply of mineral fertilizers, plant protection means and spare parts for the equipment. Special measures will have to be adopted to find seed for areas which suffered from floods.

Since the beginning of the economic year the plans for the supply of nitrate fertilizers, phosphate fertilizers and potassium fertilizers (?have been fulfilled) to the extent of, respectively, 63.4 percent, 64.1 percent and 63.8 percent. A contract for the purchase of another 100,000 tons of urea from the USSR has been concluded with Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The supply of plant protection means to agriculture depends mainly on imports, since out of 180 preparations used for weed killing, plant diseases and pests only seven are produced from domestic raw materials.

The repairs to agricultural equipment have not yet been completed. A total of 40,000 tractors, 50,000 trailers, more than 7,000 loaders and 10,000 manure spreaders are still waiting for the completion of repairs. More than 14,000 tractors are idle because crankshafts are not available; they should be supplied by Ursus tractor works. Contracts have not yet been concluded for the delivery of spare parts from Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

SOLDIERS GET EARLY DISCHARGE TO HELP AGRICULTURE

LD171826 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] In accordance with a decision of the minister of national defense, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, in order to help agriculture with spring work, soldiers and NCO's in national military service will be released from the service ahead of time in the next few days and transferred to the reserve. This concerns the 1978 conscription as far as the navy is concerned and the 1979 conscription as far as military districts and other services are concerned. The early release will encompass above all those soldiers who had been working for agriculture before being enrolled in the national service, among others, as drivers of wheel or caterpillar tractors, engineers for agricultural machines, workers at workshops directly serving agriculture and also those who during their military service learned skills which are useful for agriculture, as well as private farmers whose help with the spring work is indispensable at present.

The release from military service concerns only those soldiers who intend to go back to their work in agriculture. All formalities connected with the early release and transfer to the reserve will be dealt with by commanders of military units at the request of those concerned.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE URGES ANTI-PROFITEERING MEASURES

LD111514 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Mar (PAP)--The SLOWO POWSZECHNE Catholic daily today came out strongly against profiteering in Poland blaming it, first and foremost, on the present difficult market situation. The paper remarked that at present practically all marketables go to profit-making people and called for taking more drastic measures to combat excessive and unreasonable profit making.

The daily said that profiteering is becoming a socially accepted phenomenon and warned that due to notorious food shortages and the accompanying panic buying it will be ever more difficult to counteract it.

The programme of government's work provides for monitoring of retail prices and services, wrote SLOWO POWSZECHNE, but it added that malpractices by state and private-run shop attendants and transport workers threaten the consumers' interests.

The daily urged the society to combat profiteering, the more so as the introduction of meat rationing is likely to cause a fresh problem of profiteering on meat, the prices of which already now are soaring sky-high on the black market.

On the whole, the daily sounded a pessimistic note saying that "profiteering will affect the domestic market as long as goods supplies are not satisfactory".

OSTROLEKA PARTY COMMITTEE ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

LD141946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] A plenary meeting of the voivodship party committee was held today in Ostroleka. The meeting was attended by Secretary of the Central Committee Zdzislaw Kurowski. The plenum heard a report by the voivodship committee executive concerning the tasks of the voivodship party organization in the period prior to the ninth congress. Over 1,300 proposals have been submitted to the voivodship congress commission. All have been examined, and those who submitted them have been informed as to their implementation. It was also stressed in the discussion that the popularization of the draft economic reform, is an important task.

Because he requires prolonged medical treatment, First Secretary of the voivodship committee Jerzy Smyczynski asked to be relieved of his post. Henryk Szablak, secretary of the Warsaw party committee, was elected to fill the position.

TORUN VOIVODSHIP PARTY COMMITTEE MEETS 14 MARCH

LD150742 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] The plenary session of the party voivodship committee in Torun yesterday dealt with the evaluation of the present situation in the party organization of this region. Under discussion were ways and methods of strengthening the unity and strength of the party organizations and the effectiveness of their action. It was pointed out that the way to achieve this goal means purging party organizations of the people who are responsible either for the harmful political activities or economic errors or abuses.

It was stressed that while the new democratic forms were being introduced in the social and party work, it was also necessary to resolutely combat all destructive tendencies. The plenum adopted a resolution calling on all members and all party echelons to act for the cause of unity and to expose and counteract all destructive tendencies.

The plenum also has carried out changes in the composition of the executive and the secretariat of the party voivodship committee.

CZYREK CONTINUES OFFICIAL 2-DAY NORWAY VISIT

Talks With Frydenlund

LD171226 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Oslo, 17 Mar (PAP)--(By PAP correspondent Andrzej Nowicki)--Poland's Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek began his two-day official visit to Norway yesterday.

Polish-Norwegian plenary talks were held and chaired by Minister Czyrek and his Norwegian counterpart Knut Frydenlund.

The talks concerned Polish-Norwegian bilateral economic, cultural and scientific relations. Possibilities of further trade exchange and broader cooperation in economy and industry were pointed to. Both delegations spoke highly of the implementation of interstate agreements on cultural, scientific and technological exchange between Poland and Norway. They pointed out that the extension of Polish-Norwegian cooperation beyond the frames defined (?in the) agreements was purposeful.

Minister Czyrek invited Minister Frydenlund to pay a visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted.

In the evening, Minister K. Frydenlund entertained Polish Minister J. Czyrek and other members of the Polish delegation to dinner during which both ministers made speeches.

Minister K. Frudenlund said that Polish-Norwegian relations were good and developed advantageously for both sides. Certain regression was noted in Polish-Norwegian trade but it was, above all, due to Poland's present economic difficulties which Norway understands well. Norwegian Government submitted a motion to Norwegian Parliament to grant greater [word indistinct] for exports to Poland, especially those needed by [word indistinct]. There are also plans to sign a new long-term trade agreement with Poland. The speaker continued to conclude that the Norwegian nation watched the events in Poland with sympathy and that Norway believes that Poland's difficulties of today are Poland's internal affair and only the Polish nation can solve them. He said that Norway was convinced that Poland would emerge from the process underway much stronger, and so will entire Europe.

Talking about the international situation, Minister Czyrek said that it was necessary to add new life to the on-going disarmament talks, to start new talks and take new effort to prevent a further development of the situation endangering peace.

In his speech, J. Czyrek pointed out that Poland supported fully L. Brezhnev's proposals presented at the latest CPSU Congress. He continued to say that the proposals provided a great chance for overcoming the crisis and for improving the East-West relations. He concluded his speech saying that Poland was aware of the fact that Polish internal affairs aroused interest or even anxiety abroad. Therefore, he said that he wanted to stress that Poland solves her problems consistently within the frames of her socio-political system and in accordance with the principles of socialist democracy while at the same time strengthening her relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states and continuing her active policy of detente and constructive cooperation. It is Poland's conviction that such a policy suits the interests of the Polish nation, Polish friends and allies in entire Europe.

Meeting With Brundtland

LD180922 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Mar (PAP)--Poland's Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek met on Tuesday, the second day of his official visit to Norway, with Norway's Prime Minister Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland for talks on the two nations' bilateral relations and current international issues. Next, the Polish delegation met with members of Norway's parliamentary committee for foreign affairs and the committee chairman Reiulf Steen, leader of the ruling Norwegian Labor Party.

Communique on Visit Reported

LD172238 Warsaw PAP in English 2038 GMT 17 Mar 81

["Summary of Communique"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Mar (PAP)--Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek paid an official visit to Norway on March 16-17 at the invitation of Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund.

Minister Czyrek was received by King Olav 5th of Norway and Prime Minister Gro Harlmem Brundtland.

The talks between both foreign ministers were held in a friendly and constructive atmosphere.

Both ministers confirmed their concern to achieve concrete and constructive results of Madrid meeting also as regards military aspects of security. In this context they pointed out that their countries attached importance to the convocation of a conference on military aspects of security in Europe. They said they hoped that the Madrid meeting would pass appropriate resolutions in this respect. They confirmed that the continuation of the CSCE process was necessary and they expressed full determination to continue efforts in this direction.

They laid emphasis on immediate need to halt the arms race pointing at the same time to the significance of the principle of equal security at the lowest possible level of armaments.

They supported the idea of earliest possible resumption of U.S.-Soviet SALT process and the need to achieve progress in the field.

Both ministers laid special emphasis on early resumption of Geneva talks on reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe.

They said they hoped that the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe would soon bring results acceptable to all participants.

Reviewing bilateral relations both ministers expressed satisfaction over the development of Polish-Norwegian relations. They agreed that new efforts should be undertaken to support trade development and its diversification.

Both ministers pointed out that it was the wish of both countries to expand cooperation in science, education and culture.

Minister Czyrek invited Minister Knut Frydenlund to pay a visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Czyrek AFTENPOSTEN Interview

LD171521 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 Mar 81 p 8

[Stein Savik Warsaw interview with Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek: "Poland Does Not Fear Invasion"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Norway is one of the countries which Poland, because of its economic difficulties, has asked for extended credits, and it is expected that an extension will be approved by the Storting in the immediate future. Are you happy with the scope of this aid?

In his reply Czyrek pointed out that Poland's problems are due partly to the recession and partly to a catastrophically bad year for agriculture. "We have considerable problems with the balance of payments when we try to ensure the necessary imports. In individual areas it is a case of short-term problems--in coal production, for example, where we have the necessary potential, but where production was reduced because of the sudden cut in work hours. When the requisite new manpower is deployed, we will return to a production of 200 million tons and we will be able to export 40 million tons to our customers, including Norway.

"Much more serious are the problems within agriculture," Czyrek continued. "In this area we are being given help by the socialist countries and the Soviet Union, which have postponed the repayment of earlier loans and given us additional credits worth $2.3 billion. We have also made requests to our Western trading partners and we appreciate the fact that some of them--including Norway--have met us halfway. We see this as an expression of the fact that Norway understands our internal difficulties and needs, so that reciprocal economic cooperation can be maintained.

We also see it as an expression of confidence that Poland will be able to solve its problems and continue to be a traditionally good partner both economically and in the continuing dialogue."

[Question] In a broader context, would you say that the Western governments have shown an understanding of Poland's internal problems?

[Answer] It is perhaps best to talk to tendencies. The dominant tendency is general understanding, a desire for Poland to solve its problems in the way we have proclaimed, on the basis of unity within the population and with the aim of internal stability and stability in Europe. There is also another tendency, which tries to use the so-called Polish question to make the international situation less stable and to accelerate the arms race. This tendency is dangerous both for our people and for detente. A third tendency, which is partly in tune with the second, is propaganda attacks on communism in general. But I want to stress that the first tendency I mentioned is the dominant one. I also want to say that not only is this attitude the correct one, but it will make a valuable contribution to dialogue and cooperation in Europe.

[Question] In other words, is it correct to say that responsible Western governments are not interfering in Poland's internal problems?

[Answer] Yes, that is correct.

[Question] Will Poland manage to master its present difficulties?

[Answer] Yes, Poland is both in a position to solve its problems, and will do so. Of course, the solution will not be easy nor will it come soon.

I base my conviction on the fact that the broad front of realistic and patriotic forces for which party First Secretary Stanislaw Kania has appealed has emerged despite all the difficulties. There are three important elements. A front has been created by our party and other parties working for socialist renewal. Second, the church adopts a responsible attitude; it sees all the threats inherent in stability becoming endangered. And third, I am convinced that a movement like Solidarity, which originated in protest and conflict, will transform itself into a constructive force shouldering its joint responsibility for developments in the country.

[Question] Does this mean that you do not fear an intervention from outside?

[Answer] No, we do not. Our socialist friends and allies are rightly concerned over the enduring lack of full stabilization and over some other elements in our situation. But they want us to solve our problems ourselves. They not only wish this, but they are also helping to achieve it--[garbled passage] mentioned the Soviet Union's economic help. It is also understandable that they stress their solidarity as allies. Poland is an important part of the Warsaw Pact and member of the community of socialist states, within a power balance which is the foundation of international security.

This is why stability in Poland is such an important factor, not only for us but also for our friends and for the whole of Europe. [answer ends]

Finally, Czyrek expressed his optimism with regard to the outcome of the CSCE Madrid meeting and said that he thought it would lead to a disarmament conference, which Poland among others has advocated. President Brezhnev's declaration that the Soviet Union is willing to extend confidence--building measures to the area up to the Urals meets an important Western demand, according to the minister.

[Question] However, the West is not certain what counterdemands the Soviet Union will make instead?

[Answer] The simplest way of receiving an answer to that question is by sitting down at the negotiating table. It is there that we will find solutions.

HOFFMANN, SZYSZKA INTERVIEWED ON WARSAW TALKS

AU171806 Prague PRACE in Czech 16 Mar 81 pp 1,2

[CTK report: "Interview With A. Szyszka and K. Hoffmann"]

[Text] Warsaw--Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council [URO], who led the delegation of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH] during its visit in Poland, and Albin Szyszka, chairman of the Polish statewide coordinating commission of the branch trade unions, have granted an interview, in Warsaw [date not given], to permanent correspondents of Czechoslovak information media:

The first two questions were posed to A. Szyszka:

[Question] How do you assess the results of the meeting from the viewpoint of the necessity for close cooperation among the trade unions of the socialist countries and among all progressive forces of the world trade union movement?

[A. Szyszka] I am very satisfied with the talks we conducted with a numerically-strong group of Czechoslovak trade union functionaries. I am convinced that the talks will contribute to further strengthening friendship between our nations and to strengthening cooperation between the Czechoslovak trade union movement and the Polish branch trade unions. We are very satisfied that the Czechoslovak trade union center supports our endeavors on the international scene, because for the Czechoslovak public also it is certainly no secret that the Polish branch trade unions have certain difficulties in international activity.

The visit has yielded a number of concrete results. Among other things, we signed an agreement between the two trade union centers. As regards the agreement, we have to underscore the point concerning the initiative aimed at increasing deliveries for the Polish economy, which is undergoing a very difficult period. I think that the agreement and its fulfillment will also contribute to the development of contacts between the working people and between enterprises. An important aspect of these contacts are mutual visits, sending children to the pioneer camps, recreation and stays in sanatoriums.

[Question] How is the process of consolidating the positions of your trade unions in public life continuing?

[A. Szyszka] Our position is improving. This is manifested, above all, by the return to our branch trade unions of those who formerly--for various reasons--chose other trade unions, for example Solidarity. Our positions are consolidating, among other things, because we are devoting ourselves more concretely to problems of the working people in enterprises. In this connection, I would like to name two initiatives which we regard as one of the important factors aimed at resolving the difficult housing problem. We also have begun to devote ourselves to work safety.

We see our strength in the endeavor to improve employees' living and working conditions. The branch trade unions have a principled attitude toward many government proposals, and they themselves submit initiatives pertaining to problems of working and living; that is, to what we call the protection of the working people's interests. Therefore our voice, sensible and nondemagogic, which takes into consideration not only the existing problems but also the future interests of the people, receives the support of the people. We are aware of our country's very difficult economic situation, therefore we adjust to reality so as not to even further deepen its critical state.

The next two questions were answered by K. Hoffmann.

[Question] Could you briefly tell us what were the characteristic features of the talks with the comrades representaing the Polish branch trade unions?

[K. Hoffmann] Our talks were matter-of-fact and had an absolutely working character. Naturally, they were influenced, above all, by the fact that this was the first meeting of this kind between the representatives of our organizations, that the coordinating commission works in difficult conditions and that it is beginning to develop its international contacts.

I note with pleasure that there was a very open [otevrena] discussion, that there was common interest in developing cooperation and an absolutely solid class approach to the assessment of the role of trade unions in socialist society, and that there was understanding for the working conditions and tasks of the two organizations.

[Question] In your opinion, what is the most important thing for mutual cooperation between the ROH and the branch trade unions now, and what is the main objective this cooperation pursues?

[K. Hoffmann] Above all, it is necessary that the individual partner trade unions implement what has been agreed upon and what is contained in the signed agreement, that we succeed in developing contacts, cooperation and exchange of experience among functionaries of the basic organizations, particularly in those enterprises in which we have been traditionally cooperating for a number of years now.

The objective of our cooperation, which we have also bilaterally expressed, is to contribute so that our two organizations better fulfill their role, and that they more effectively develop their functions, better serve the working people and more substantially contribute to the construction and protection of socialist society.

BRATKOWSKI VIEWS ATTITUDE TOWARD SOVIET UNION

LD111500 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 11 Mar 81

["About Socialism and Polish Attitude to USSR"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Mar (PAP)--In a full-page article for ZYCIE WARSZAWY Stefan Bratkowski, the chairman of the Polish journalists' association, analyzes two things: socialism in Poland and the Polish attitude to the USSR. On the first point he said:

"Young people in Poland, among them those who by their sheer numbers set the tone to Solidarnosc, got acquainted with socialism as an ideological screen for rampant and arbitrary bureaucracy, lies in propaganda, for economic chaos and voluntarism, for Byzantine political behaviour and the growing ossification of structures. The idea for which hundreds of the most brilliant people in the past 150 years sacrificed their lives, the workers' idea in the truest sense which up to this day is inspiring hope in hundreds of millions of people across the world, has been, in the mind of young Poles, appropriated by bureaucrats.

"Irreversible transformations have come about in Poland. Western analysts have used to stress the paradoxes to the effect that the Polish society has taken socialism more seriously than the people who, in the name of socialism, have wielded power. [sentence as received]

"Socialism in Poland has strong roots and, most probably, a healthy future. Although the winter of bureaucracy has robbed it of green leaves, it is by no means a dead tree. Moreover, it has no serious enemies in Poland."

On the other issue he made the following remark: "The conceptions of our attitude to the Soviet Union oscillate between a slogan-laden apology and either masked or open anti-Sovietism. The range of extremes smacks of political schizophrenia. Whether one likes it or not, we do lie in the sphere of Soviet security. A strong allied Poland does not stand in the way of Soviet interests, a well-organized allied Polish Army has its place in the calculations of the Soviet frontiers' security.

Hence the attention with which our neighbours follow the situation in Poland. They look at it in a different way than the remaining nations in Europe, and we should understand why they do that.

"Our alliances are not being questioned in Poland. Apart from few remarks on the subject we have not noticed any serious doubts on the matter in years. In turn, people who know much about the economy know pretty well that given solid businesslike trade relations, there can be no more interesting economic partner for Poland than the Soviet Union. What our ally needs is an authentic ally, not an ally duplicating slogans and reciting occasional phrases but one who is reliable, serious and authentic. It does not pay to be a different sort of ally in that part of Europe. The present needs of our sovereignty comprise: First, preservation of national identity; second, the right to do socialism in a way which corresponds to our traditions and has the support of the entire nation; third, the right to reforms improving the functioning of the state and the economy, and putting Poland back on her feet.

"It must be said openly that the political hawks would welcome the prospect of Soviet intervention in Poland and would have nothing against provoking it. For they know that it would bring them incommensurable political gains," wrote Mr Bratkowski in his analysis.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI LINKS DISSIDENTS, FRG INTELLIGENCE

LD141852 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Mar 81

["In a Web of Human Spiders"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Mar (PAP)--Under the above headline, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI publishes an article by P.G. Blum dealing with the ties between representatives of Polish emigrees in the West (in particular, the well-known Leszek Kolakowski) and the KOR [Social Self-Defence Committee] (among others Adam Michnik) on the one hand and the West German intelligence service on the other. The author of the article stresses that the ringleaders of the reactionary and semi-Mafia-like KOR organization, Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik, have, to date, presented almost all their views on the world, in particular those relating to Poland. They are avoiding only one subject, the whole range of problems connected with Germany. When a sensible person once drove Mr Michnik into a corner, the latter replied that his group does, of course, deal with the German problem but only "at a certain level." One had a chance to get an idea of the exact nature of this level approximately 10 seconds after this statement when Mr Michnik said the following: "I cannot see any reasons why the opposition (KOR, that is) should--in a matter in which, it seems to me [words indistinct]--make special statements on the subject of the Odra-Nysa border if nothing threatens this border." Nothing means nothing as regards the FRG, the paper stresses.

Does, in fact, nothing threaten the Odra-Nysa border as is claimed by KOR representative Mr Michnik, who is guided by political sympathies which are hostile to Poland, asks the author of the article.

No hypocrisy can conceal the threat, a serious one at that. Let us say clearly that if the GDR did not exist--and this is what Kuron, Michnik, Kolakowski and the whole of their company, including people who share the opinions of their patron (?Kohl), are dreaming of--we would not be able to keep our Western lands, including Gdansk, says Blum.

But if the Odra-Nysa border is and remains inviolable, and some people should remember this once and for all so as not to be disposed to disgraceful national treachery, at least not openly, then this is because the entire might of the iron defense alliance of the socialist armies is guarding it.

Every meter of this border is guarded by the Warsaw Treaty states. This is of basic importance for Europe and the whole world and is a condition for maintaining and strengthening peace, the army paper concludes.

KAPEK, CPCZ DELEGATION ARRIVES IN WARSAW 17 MAR

LD171216 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] A delegation of the Prague CPCZ Committee, headed by Antonin Kapek, member of the party's Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague party committee, arrived by air in Warsaw today for a 3-day visit at the invitation of the Warsaw PZPR Committee.

The delegation also includes Zdenek Zuska, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and lord mayor of Prague.

Meeting With Kania

LD172016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today received Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, first secretary of the CPCZ city committee in Prague. During the meeting, which was attended by Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the Warsaw party committee, and Andrzej (Bazyk) director of the Central Committee organization department, information was exchanged about the development of fraternal relations and cooperation between the capitals of the two friendly countries. Jindrich Rehorek, the Czechoslovak ambassador in Poland, took part in the meeting.

POSTPONEMENT OF GISCARD TRIP ANNOUNCED 17 MAR

LD172006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] In the past few days, the president of France, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, has sent to the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania, a letter in which he says that in view of his decision to run again for the office of head of state and the elections scheduled for this April, he will not be in a position to visit Poland at present.

In the letter to Stanislaw Kania, the president expressed the conviction that contacts between Poland and France would be maintained at the previous high level and the visit of the head of state of France to Poland would be able to take place in the near future. Valery Giscard d'Estaing expressed the view that the Polish-French dialogue at the highest level had an important significance for the development of bilateral relations and a positive influence on the formation of [word indistinct] international relations.

BRIEFS

WORKFORCE EFFORTS--Despite many problems, chiefly supplies, workforces of many enterprises are not sparing any effort to maintain a good rhythm of production, to fulfill plans and to make good the accumulated backlog where possible. Thanks to improved coal supplies and the abolishment of power limitations, production at Odra in Opole has gained momentum. Every day the cement plant produces 2,000 tons of cement. The tasks of the first quarter have been successfully implemented by the roller bearings factory at Krasnik in Lublin Voivodship. The work rate is good, despite the fact that the shortage of imported abrasive materials, indispensable for the production of bearings, is felt acutely. Raw materials and dye supplies are much in arrears at the Wiosna Ludow cotton mill in Lodz. However, the workforce has fully implemented the plan for February. At present the average daily production at the mill amounts to about 25,000 meters of textiles. After fulfilling the planned tasks for January and February, intensive work is in progress in the ports of Gdansk and Gdynia with daily transloading volume between 30-40,000 tons. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Mar 81 LD]

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI BEGINS VISIT TO INDONESIA

For Jakarta and AGERPRES reportage on the visit to Indonesia by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, see the Indonesia section of the 16 March and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

RCP'S CAZACU RECEIVES GREEK COMMUNIST OFFICIAL

AU162032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Mar (AGERPRES)--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received Dyonisios Georgatos, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece, now on a friendly visit to Romania. During the interview, information was exchanged on the current preoccupations of the two parties and the wish was expressed to further develop, in the spirit of mutual esteem and regard, the relations and collaboration between the RCP and the Communist Party of Greece. Aspects of the international situation were also discussed.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH NEW SRV AMBASSADOR

AU172050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Mar (AGERPRES)--On March 17, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Tan Phong who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Romania.

It is pointed out in the address of President Ceausescu occasioned by the presentation of credentials, that "We are convinced that, by acting in the spirit of the understandings and decisions adopted during the Bucharest and Hanoi summit meetings, the relations of friendship between our parties and countries, the economic, technico-scientific and other kinds of collaboration will develop continuously, to the benefit of both peoples, in the interests of the general cause of socialism, national independence, peace and cooperation among peoples.

"Socialist Romania steadily promotes a foreign policy of peace, detente, independence and collaboration among all nations. We have been consistently working for the strengthening of the friendship and collaboration with all socialist countries, with the developing countries and the nonaligned countries, for the development of broad relations with all states of the world, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. We firmly ground our relations with all states on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of force and threat with force. Romania firmly works for ruling out from international life the imperialist policy of strength and dictate, for the settlement of all disputed issues among states only by negotiations, for the resumption of the policy of detente and peace, of observance of peoples' national independence, of every people's right to freely choose its economic and social development path, without any outside immixture. We attach special importance to the building of security and development of cooperation in Europe, to the struggle for halting the arms race, for switching over without delay to concrete measures on disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all. We consistently act for the settlement of the issues linked to the eradication of underdevelopment, for the establishment of a new international economic order, without which lasting peace, international detente and stability cannot be ensured".

The address presented by the ambassador expresses the confidence that the fraternal friendship and collaboration between the Vietnamese people and the Romanian people will strengthen and develop, and conveys sincere thanks on behalf of the Communist Party, of the Government and people of Vietnam, to the Communist Party, Government and people of Romania, to President Nicolae Ceausescu, for the valuable support and assistance given to the Vietnamese people's work of socialist construction. The presentation of credentials by the Vietnamese ambassador occasioned an exchange of friendly salutes between Romania's president and the party and state leaders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

FLOOD SITUATION, PROTECTION ACTIONS REPORTED

AU162040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Mar (AGERPRES)--The discharge of the main rivers in the west of Romania (Mures, Somes) which flooded this spring important expanses in several counties, is now dropping beneath flood marks, says the commission of protection against floods.

Unlike other years, the negative effects of highwaters were cut short due to ample works of protection made of late, as well as to energetic steps taken by local authorities with the support of the population. Presently, the efforts are directed towards draining the excessive water and the reclamation of the cultivable areas for the agricultural circuit.

In the Cluj County, for instance, water has been drained from 7,200 hectares of flooded farm lands, especially in the gorges of the Aries and Somes Rivers. Wide-scale works are being made in the Bihor County, where floods affected over 48,200 hectares, as well as in the counties of Arad, Alba, Hunedoara and Brasov.

As regards the railway and road traffic, it is next to normal now, with temporary breaks in some secondary railways and roads. Efforts are being deployed for the fastest liquidation of these breaks. The passenger and freight transportation keeps being affected in the above-mentioned counties, the traffic of some 1,000 bus and lorry trips belonging to road transport enterprises being temporarily reduced or even adjourned.

In connection with the heavy rainfalls recorded of late in the basin of the Danube and its main tributaries, which caused important rises in the water levels, measures were envisaged for the protection of harbor areas and navigation ways.

Further Reportage

AU172035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] In Romania the levels of waters making flood waves the previous days go now below flood marks. Action is being taken for restoring to traffic the last sections of the ways of communication obstructed by high waters and landslides, for repairing the damaged protection works, as well as for putting into operation again the affected economic objectives at full capacity. Specialists in the National Water Council, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications and the Ministry of Electric Energy support the restoration actions in all the affected areas.

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN MINING COOPERATION--Bucharest, 14 Mar (AGERPRES)--On March 14, Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received the delegation of the Ministry of Mines and Energy and of some state enterprises of Brazil, led by (Willi Monachesi), counsellor to the minister of mines and energy. Aspects were approached regarding the possibilities of cooperation between the two countries in the field of coal extraction and dressing. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 14 Mar 81 AU]

NEW ORE CARRIER--A 55,000 dwt ore carrier built at the Mangalia shipyards for a Greek customer left the port today on a trial voyage. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 15 Mar 81 AU]

U.S., USSR 'BACKYARD THEORIES' SCORED BY BORBA

AU171424 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Mar 81 p 4

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week: Messages and 'Backyards'"]

[Excerpts] Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's initiative to hold an East-West summit meeting has been received with interest by the other side and certain publicly formulated half-conditions are more the result of a desire to gain time than of any real reservations.

In his diplomatic messages to Reagan, Thatcher, Schmidt and Giscard d'Estaing, Brezhnev in fact proposed to enter more deeply into some of the current issues concerning relations between the two blocs, on which he spoke at the 26th CPSU Congress. Many see in that more than an introduction of a new custom among the highest statesmen of the world, a custom of informing friends and partners or opponents of their views on key international topics.

Whereas Western analysts are preoccupied with the questions (and suspicions) of whether these measures are not designed perhaps to maintain the alleged Soviet weapons superiority in Europe (thanks to the SS-20 missiles and modern aircraft), it seems more appropriate to ask whether the summit meeting has not been assigned perhaps the more far-reaching purpose of letting the East and the West negotiate about all security, detente and arms control issues that are also being discussed by the United Nations and in Madrid with direct participation of a far larger number of countries.

If this assumption proves correct, it could return the entire international community a step backward toward a renewal of bloc negotiations and agreements at the expense of the largest number of countries whose participation is an indication of the democratization of international relations and ensures more effective solutions for acute international crises as well as for primary international problems.

It is quite certain that in the coming months the Western allies will hold intensive consultations on adopting, among other things, an agenda for the future summit meeting. This is all the more true because the idea of a summit meeting is favored by the West as much as it is favored by the Soviet Union.

Backyard Theories

The official Washington thesis about El Salvador and all Latin America as "an American backyard" in which the United States is allegedly fully entitled to intervene to protect its vital interests, among other things, has attracted great attention. The presence of an increasingly larger number of American military advisers in El Salvador and the unconditional support for a regime that has lost the confidence of its own people have provoked a general concern among the world's democratic public. Firm criticisms have also been heard within the United States, a country that is still burdened by the complex of its unsuccessful military intervention in Vietnam.

This approach confronts the international community with two questions: Is that not an attempt to legitimize and expand interventions and direct threats against all demands for reforms, democracy and independence? Many critics of Haig's and Reagan's approach to El Salvador specifically ask what the difference is between the Soviet approach to Afghanistan and the American approach to El Salvador.

In other words the question that is posed in this connection is: Where are the boundaries of the "backyards" of the big powers and does not that approach represent the greatest danger of our time?

The commentaries on the CPSU congress, appearing after the congress and adhering to the slogan "Strength Is in Unity," also reflected certain unacceptable and obsolete theories about the monolithic unity, cohesion and ideological integrity of all forces struggling for socialism.

The fact is that it is impossible to speak about the complexity and diversity of roads in building socialism on one hand and at the same time to underestimate some specific different roads and speak about them with contempt as "heresies" and "schisms" on the other hand. If, for instance, Eurocommunism is rejected, without considering the conditions of its appearance and practice, in the name of a "unified, indivisible and legitimate implementation" and practice of "real socialism," and having in mind in this connection Europe as a whole as well as Latin America and Asia, then that is another form of the backyard approach to certain acute problems of international life.

GISCARD, SCHMIDT DISCUSS RELATIONS WITH U.S., USSR

LD171946 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Milika Sundic commentary: "Western Europe Between the Two Superpowers"]

[Text] According to observers, the French-German summit meeting was devoted primarily to the coordination of the two countries' attitudes of the current situation in Europe and to efforts to perceive in this light the role the Western European allies could play in the possible disentangelements of the existing crisis between the two superpowers.

France and the FRG are equally worried by the crisis in Soviet-U.S. relations, and especially by the fear that their role might be downgraded to a subsidiary level. Paris and Bonn prefer the kind of America which knows what it wants, but are afraid of what it might do without consulting its allies. Francois-Poncet and Genscher, the French and FRG foreign ministers, have visited Washington, but do not seem to have succeeded in guessing what the Reagan administration's future plans are. One has the impression that they could not be told anything about this even in Washington. This is why Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt are reluctant to be drawn into the big games of Soviet-U.S. rivalry, which could jeopardize the positions of France and the FRG.

While making a favorable assessment of some of the aspects of U.S. foreign policy, Giscard and Schmidt at the same time advocated the revival of the dialogue between Moscow and Washington. The two countries' leaders seem to have found it easy to agree on how to reply to the messages which they had received from Leonid Brezhnev. Their replies will perhaps not fail to mention U.S. observations on the Soviet proposals, but both statesmen will make sure that their replies are not copies of the U.S. reply. Whatever their criticism of Soviet foreign policy, France and the FRG would not want to be an extended arm of the foreign policy pursued by the United States toward the Soviet Union.

However, one had to admit that it is much more difficult for West Europe to preserve an independent role in the present conditions than it was a few years back. This is to say that it is difficult to be a good ally of the United States because there is a price to pay, nor is it easy to persuade the Soviet Union to change its behavior, which is what Reagan is insisting on. On the other hand, West Europe is not satisfied with being only a useful economic partner of the Soviet Union, while major policy matters are decided in Washington and Moscow. West Europe also does not wish its status in relation to the United States to be the same as that of the East European countries in relation to the Soviet Union. Proceeding from this, West Europe, primarily France and the FRG, are demanding from the two superpowers that when European problems are discussed their voices should not be the last in order of importance and influence.

After all, the strategic importance of West Europe and its economic and military potential are a good enough reason why, in the conditions of increased confrontation between the superpowers, West Europe should be able to impose itself on both one and the other as a serious political partner.

After all, everybody thinks that one day Moscow and Washington will have to sit down for roundtable talks. In the conditions of a greater degree of independence in relation to both superpowers, West Europe sees its chance of preventing either one or the other from bypassing it. There is every sign that the meeting between Giscard and Schmidt, even if one supposes that this was one of the last election moves of the French President, who is confident of victory over Marchais and Mitterrand, will exercise a great degree of influence on the political behavior of West Europe in the present and future trials of strength between the two rival blocs. Because of this both superpowers should be expected to adopt a more elastic and perhaps also a more correct attitude to such a Europe.

'WELL-INFORMED CIRCLES' IN MOSCOW CITED ON SOYUZ-81

LD171532 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1142 GMT 17 Mar 81

["Moscow's Indirect Reply to Washington" TANJUG headline]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar (TANJUG)--The forthcoming so-called command-staff maneuvers of the Warsaw Treaty's Armed Forces and Navies will be neither large-scale ones nor at a high military level, although commands, headquarters and smaller, marking units of all the Treaty member countries will participate in them, it was learned from well-informed circles here today. The maneuvers will be carried out in the territories of the following four countries: Poland, the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

Nothing has yet been officially made known about these command-staff exercises code-named as Soyuz-81, except that they will take place in the second half of March. The West has called on the Soviet Union, however, to offer additional information.

Instead of doing so, today's PRAVDA and the Soviet Army organ KRASNAYA ZVEZDA carry on article from the Polish party newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU--and this is seen among observers here as Moscow's indirect reply to Washington.

According to this reply, if somebody should give clarifications and additional information, it must be Washington itself, for, TRYBUNA LUDU accuses the West of having reacted, instead of giving any political reply to the Soviet peace initiative, by WINTEX-CIMEX-81 operational-strategical command-staff maneuvers.

These maneuvers, too, like a majority of all NATO military maneuvers, are being held in a large territory and in the immediate vicinity of the frontiers of Warsaw Treaty countries, the paper adds. In addition, not rarely to be heard are provoking statements about the widely publicized, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, communist threat or threat from the East.

All of this, the Polish daily says--the Moscow itself often points this out--is aimed at widening the spiral of the arms race and at intensifying war psychosis against detente in East-West relations.

ROLE OF LCY IN DEFENSE, SELF-PROTECTION DISCUSSED

LD171024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1054 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Mar (TANJUG)--The 17th session of the LCY Central Committee; at which results up to now in developing the system of defense and protection were analyzed and further tasks of the League of Communists in this sphere were set out, met with a very favorable response in the country.

Once again it was demonstrated that successes in the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection strengthen the cohesion of our community, strengthen our faith in our future and mobilize us to new actions in building up self-management and strengthening the country's security. This, among other things, was emphasized by Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at today's meeting with executive secretaries of the presidiums of republican and provincial League of Communists committees responsible for all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The LCY Central Committee conclusions place before us essentially two groups of tasks, Daljevic pointed out. The first of them concerns the involvement of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces in resolving all current and long-term questions on which society's economic, political, social and general stability, as well as its defense and self-protection capability, depend.

At this time, the efficient resolution of problems in current economic trends and consistent implementation of the economic stabilization policy are the most significant conditions for a good political and security situation and the continued strengthening of defense and protection. Because of this, Daljevic emphasized, League of Communists organizations and organs, as well as committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection, need to assess more regularly the political and security situation in the environments in which they are active, and they must make their plans topical as well as initiating and undertaking the necessary measures and actions. Our activity must be aimed at hindering phenomena and weaknesses which hold back the process of stabilization, he said. We must strengthen social discipline and responsibility, constitutionality and legality. The League of Communists, Daljevic emphasized, must be an exponent of the struggle for morals and ethics, above all, in its own ranks, and cannot permit individuals to spoil the party's prestige and have a negative effect on the morals and disposition of others as a result of their behavior. Similarly, we need to strengthen organized ideopolitical action in the struggle against all opposition forces and individuals acting from positions alien to the ideology and policy of the League of Communists.

The second part of the tasks which arise from the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee relates directly to the strengthening of defense and protection. In this connection, it was said, we need to acquaint the whole membership of the LCY with the standpoints of the 17th session, and not merely formally but in order to ensure that--on the basis of these standpoints and in every specific environment--fresh efforts are made in the development of territorial defense, civil protection, the strengthening of social self-protection, the continued affirmation of committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection, and so on. Similarly, the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee should serve as a basis for special analyses and supplementary plans and programs in relevant state organs and headquarters, units and institutions in our army, the courts, the prosecutors' offices, inspection services, and so on.

It was proposed at the meeting that a consultative meeting of executive secretaries should beheld on the realization of the leading role of the League of Communists in all-people's defense and social self-protection, and perhaps also a gathering which would discuss ideological questions of the participation of young people in defense and protection. Similarly, it was noted that it would be good to organize a special discussion on the development of civil protection.

As was noted, the whole of this activity will also be a contribution to preparations for the 12th LCY Congress.

MOJSOV ADDRESSES LCY SESSION PREPARATORY GROUP

LD171044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Mar (TANJUG)--On the basis of consultations in the League of Communists organizations in the republics and provinces and in the League of Communists organizations in the Yugoslav People's Army we should prepare material for one of the coming sessions of the LCY Central Committee, which will discuss tasks facing the League of Communists in the ideological struggle and in the training of the League members in the present phase of our development. This material would then be examined at a session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Attention of the entire society is now focused on problems and difficulties in the economy and on the struggle aimed at solving these problems, and it is therefore very important for the League of Communists to lay down its tasks in the present stage of our development. It is, however, also necessary to discuss questions which are not directly linked with these problems but in the final analysis have a great influence on solving them.

This was stressed by Lazar Mojsov at the first session of the working group for the preparation of basic material for a session of the LCY Central Committee, which will discuss tasks of the League of Communists in the ideological struggle and ideological training of the League members at the present stage of our development and which is provided for by the work orientation program of the LCY Central Committee for this year.

Cooperating with communists, organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists in the republics and provinces, today's session stated, the working group will attempt to gain a deeper insight into the ideological situation in the League of Communists and society. Interest will be focused on the ability of the League of Communists to wage a fruitful ideopolitical struggle for an even fuller affirmation of self-management association of labor, of the political system of socialist self-management, full equality and togetherness of our nations and nationalities and its nonaligned orientation.

Speaking about the need to discuss idelogical struggle and ideological stands of the League of Communists members at a Central Committee session as well, Lazar Mojsov noted that at the present moment of our development there are a lot of instances of a failure to understand the topical situation and trends apparent in it. There is also some ideological confusion, Mojsov added, and attitudes which are satisfied with too simple answers to very complex problems. Activity has been stepped up by those forces which for a long time have opposed politically our basic orientation.

In such circumstances the League of Communists should work more, better and in a far more organized way on explaining the true nature of the problems we face at present and of factors which have caused them to appear, as well as on finding ways for overcoming them. It is our duty to wage an even more decisive and an open and principled struggle against ideological views which proceed from antisocialist and antiself-management positions. We have to oppose all forms of hostile ideopolitical activity. Our ideological struggle and ideological work, however, must be less generalized and officious and much more specific, more stimulating in the solving of problems and closer to life in their critical attitude.

Taking part in the debate Milojko Drulovic spoke in favor of the report for the LCY Central Committee session which would discuss ideological work, encompassing typical ideological problems so that the talks should not be reduced merely to Marxist education in the League of Communists. There should be a selection of the most important ideological problems, Drulovic added.

And they should be discussed. In this way our talks would be topical in the action and would help towards understanding more clearly ideological problems in the present economic situation.

In order to complete the work as successfully as possible, working subgroups will go into the field and discuss real problems. On the basis of these discussions theses will be worked out later for the LCY Central Committee session.

SAWPY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CENSUS, NATIONALITIES

AU171722 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Spomenka Deretic report]

[Text] The census will be held in 2 weeks. Today, the delegates of the Committee for Relations Among Nationalities of the SAWPY Federal Conference discussed, among other things, the preparations for the census. They went home with some dilemmas unresolved and with the impression that the committee is late in preparations for the census. Spomenka Deretic reports:

We learned some lessons at the last census 10 years ago. However, dilemmas remain which we have not yet resolved. Those taking part in the discussion in the Committee for Relations Among Nationalities of the SAWPY Federal Conference gave considerable time to questions of how the census takers will behave in the field, and especially how they will react in cases when citizens declare to be Yugoslavs.

Some of the questions are: Should this class be put in quotation marks? Should it mean the creation of a supranationality? Are only those citizens who make such a declaration good Yugoslavs?

It was decided that the census takers, when filling in the space for nationality, should write down the citizen's answer without encouragement or explanation, as if making a tape recording. In this connection it was especially stressed that any pressure on a citizen in making his declaration should be excluded. It was proposed that the census takers in multinational communities should master the languages spoken in the area.

The session today also discussed a letter sent by the Presidium of the SAWP Communal Conference in Dragas to the SAWPY Federal Conference, explaining the views relating to Niaz Zimanovski's articles in NOVA MAKEDONIJA and VECER on Macedonian Muslims. It was said that agreement was reached on this question between representatives of the republican conference of the SAWP of Macedonia and of the provincial conference of Kosovo.

A letter from the Council of the Yugoslav Academies of Science and Arts was also considered. The letter referred to a proposal by the Academy of Science and Arts of Kosovo that the Council's seal should incorporate inscriptions in Albanian and Hungarian. No definite position was adopted, but it was proposed that this should first be discussed in republican and provincial conferences of the SAWP.

MEETING VIEWS DIFFICULTIES IN MARKET SUPPLY

AU171729 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Mar 81 p 4

[M. Dapcevic report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 5 Mar--Vice presidents of the Economic Chambers of the republics and provinces met today to discuss the difficulties in the supply of producer goods and raw materials for the economy, and the poor supply of the market with certain consumer goods.

At the meeting it was said that demands continue that the deliveries of raw materials or producer goods be made conditional on long-term investments, in foreign currency or dinars, in expanding plants, purchasing equipment and importing certain raw materials, and with high interest rates.

The message from the economy is that the production reserves are depleted and that no solution is in sight. Vojvodina is short of some 3 billion dinars in foreign exchange for importing raw materials for fertilizers and to meet the requirements of the foreign exchange market. Steel, coke and gray pig iron also pose a problem in the province. The steel mills demand that their deliveries be partly paid in foreign exchange--$50 to $500 per ton.

Problems with raw materials and producer goods also exist in Bosnia-Hercegovina. The representative of this republic said that at the beginning of the year it was more difficult to buy certain goods in the country than abroad. Sugar is also in short supply in Bosnia-Hercegovina, and this also goes for some other republics and provinces.

The shortage of oil and gas is being felt most in Macedonia, while in Slovenia there are difficulties with ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy. Similar problems also exist in Montenegro. The representative of this republic said that Montenegro's work organizations would need an additional 3.7 billion dinars if they want to continue to trade with work organizations of Vojvodina. This sum is demanded by their suppliers and the work organizations with which they cooperate, as a share in joint development programs.

"This practice, Slovenia's representative said today, has been resumed only 1 week after the accord reached in the Federal Executive Council that all organizations should refrain from such 'agreements.'

"The participants in the discussion agreed today that these negative phenomena should cease, since 'additional investments' are not contained in any development plans. They also advocated that a special accord on supply be adopted as soon as possible."

MACEDONIAN, KOSOVO DELEGATIONS DISCUSS COOPERATION

AU171938 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Mar 81 p 3

[S.P. report]

[Text] Skopje, 14 Mar--A delegation of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference, which returned to Kosovo today, had talks on certain current questions of socioeconomic and political development at the Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference. During the talks of the two delegations, led by Mihailo Zvicer and Azem Zulfikari, the need was stressed to invest maximum efforts for further developing economic cooperation and direct linkage on the basis of common income interests, particularly in those fields which should ensure more easily overcoming difficulties connected with securing energy, raw materials and producers goods, in the development of processing plants, in supply, in coordinating prices and so forth.

In the talks, special attention was devoted to good-neighborly cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo with neighboring countries.

Articles carried in certain information media which in substance interpret certain questions of relations among nationalities in a way that is contrary to LCY policy, were also discussed. The two delegations consider such articles unacceptable and will make efforts so that in future similar tendencies and phenomena will be prevented in time.

VOJVODINA MEETING VIEWS DEFENSE, SELF-PROTECTION

AU171944 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Mar 81 p 3

[Slobodan Stanojevic report]

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 13 Mar--Significant progress in all fields of building the society's defense-protection capability has been achieved since the 11th LCY Congress and the 16th session of the League of Communists of Vojvodina. The fact that the League of Communists of Vojvodina continuously and creatively concerns itself with tasks in the field of all-people's defense and social self-protection has certainly contributed to this progress.

Mass Participation

All this has made possible the fact that currently in the province, over 500,000 young people, working people and citizens annually pass through various forms of training, which directly or indirectly contribute to strengthening all-people's defense and social self-protection. In the course of 1980 alone, 3,163 exercises were held in the socio-political communities, organizations of associated labor, self-managing organizations and other places in which over 436,000 working people and citizens participated.

Proceeding from these and other statements set forth in today's discussion devoted to an analysis of implementation of the League of Communists' positions in the field of all-people's defense and social self-protection, the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists, chaired by Dusan Alimpic, assessed that in previous activity on developing a uniform system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, the Vojvodina communists successfully implemented their leading ideopolitical role and special responsibility.

Increased Responsibility

Stressing that the responsibility of all social structures for the state of defense and protection preparations has significantly increased, in his introductory speech at today's session Vasilije Silic, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, particularly stressed that the League of Communists of Vojvodina has organized broad ideopolitical activity on implementing current socio-political and economic tasks. Silic stressed that this contributed to creating a positive political mood and unity of the workers class and working people in the province, as vital preconditions for protecting the achievements and values of our socialist revolution and self-managing social relations.

However, Silic warned that it was necessary to continue to ensure full vigilance and mobility in all social structures, since the attacks of reactionary and hostile forces on our country and on the League of Communists' policy are increasingly frequent and more aggressive. It is necessary to say that certain economic problems in our country have contributed to the intensification of hostile activity, and it is necessary, he stressed, to pay more attention to this somewhat widely spread occurrence: Frequently our information media unobjectively, and even irresponsibly, assess and present our current situation and problems to the public, thus evoking doubt in our capabilities to change this situation.

SAWP Great Role

In Vasilije Silic's speech, in the productive discussion and in the adopted "package of tasks" it was particularly stressed that the League of Communists could successfully implement its role and effectively influence the further socialization of defense and self-protection only if the SAWPY role as the political basis of the delegate system and the front of organized socialist forces is completely implemented. With its position and tasks, the socialist alliance appears as the broadest political basis for socializing defense and protection.

It is precisely through the SAWPY, as was said at the 11th congress, that the LCY must act in connection with every situation evoked by outside and domestic circumstances; that is, the socialist alliance must fully assert itself as a great defense-protection force. It is on this basis that the politically organized people, relying on the concept and system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, can at any moment act as an armed people.

In the discussion it was also especially stressed that when certain elements and assessments on the political-security situation as a whole are expounded, these evaluations must primarily be the concern of the self-managing and political organs. These organs must constantly be on the offensive, and act to implement the adopted policy and positions. Proceeding from these bases, these organs must wage a constant struggle against negative phenomena and the attempts of hostile activity.

TRENDS WITHIN CATHOLIC CHURCH DISCUSSED IN CROATIA

LD180741 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1748 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Zagreb, 17 Mar (TANJUG)--Vladimir Brce, secretary of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Croatia, spoke this afternoon to members of the executive organs of the sociopolitical organizations of Trnje municipality in Zagreb about certain aspects of the trends inside the Catholic Church in Croatia and of the activity of the religious communities.

Certain phenomena in the top ranks of the Catholic clergy, Brce warned, are seriously undermining the positive trend in relations with the Catholic Church. In this connection he laid stress on the tasks of the sociopolitical organizations in light of the attitudes and conclusions of the recently held session of the Croatian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium.

At the same time the secretary of the Croatian SAWP Republican Conference replied to several questions on the religious press, publishing activity and other forms of public activity of the religious communities.

The area of Trnje municipality, the workers' quarter of the Croatian capital and with a rich and glorious revolutionary history, is populated by 55,000 people and has 14 local communities.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING ZAMBIAN AMBASSADOR--Belgrade--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, yesterday presented the Order of Yugoslav Flag with ribbon to Albert Kalyati, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zambia, prior to the latter's departure from Yugoslavia. He then held a friendly talk with Ambassador Kalyati. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Mar 81 p 6 AU]

CSSR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER--Belgrade--Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, yesterday received Andrej Barcak, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, who heads the delegation of his country for talks on long-term trade agreements between the SFRY and the CSSR for 1981-1985. They noted the successful development of economic cooperation between the two countries. The previous long-term agreement on trade and services was exceeded by 15 percent and the next long-term agreement provides for an increase of 50 percent above the present volume of trade. Both sides assessed that mutual economic cooperation should be expanded in the next period through an increase in the value of goods and through various kinds of production cooperation. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Mar 81 p 6 AU]